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THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A STORY OF THE ISLAND ESTATE.

BY MES. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH. BOOK SECOND.

V-CONTINUED. Very glad of any commission that would bring him in company with Zoe, who by her father's command had shunned him entirely for the last two months, Brutus threw himself upon his horse, rode rapidly down the mountain side, and entered the glen at the bottom of which the Dovecote lay. Winding down the circuitous path, he came in front of the cottage, as it rested against

the back rocks. Throwing himself from his horse, he opened the little wicker gate, and here a sad sight met his view. The flowers in the garden had all been plucked, and many of them torn up by the roots, and lay in bunches and piles around. The cottage windows were bare of blinds, and he saw through the open door that the pretty carpet was gone from the floor. On one side of the house stood Zoe, clasping two white Bantam chickens to her om, and tears were rolling down her cheeks. Zoe looked pale and wasted, and seemed to have passed through a spell of illness since he saw her

last. Near her stood the old schoolmaster, bent nearly double with age, infirmity, or sorrow. Twenty years seemed to have passed over his hoary head since Brutus had last met him. He was feebly trying to tie the legs of chickens, that he dropped into a hamper at his feet, already half full of poultry. He turned tremblingly around,

were dead things—but now! Oh now! he is tying my poor dear hens and chickens, to take them to at all hours of the night to travel through the market to-morrow. Look! See! Poor dear Spec-kle—and—and—sweet darling Blossom—and— worser than myself—so I wan't afeard. So me and and now he wants to take lovely Snow-

"What are you sobbing for you miserable little wretch? Save your tears, you'll have a use for them! Hand me the chickens here; and if you weep, weep for yourself. I must, must make up two hundred dollars, and I have not got fifty yet!" and the old man held out his trembling and claw-like fingers for the Bantams.

"Give them up, Zoe, my darling, I will save them-save them all-not a feather of your pets

After having showered tears and kisses upon them, Zoe handed the Bantams to the old man. Say, sir!" exclaimed Brutus, touching the old man's elbow, to arrest his attention, for the schoolmaster in his occupation had apparently forgotten him; "say, sir!"

Well! you here yet? Didn't I tell you to

house, and the doctor has ordered him to eat chickens. I want to buy a dozen." "Eh? yes! well! what? these are good chickens, and must bring a good price; and since it

is for a sick man, and since he is obliged to take them—say a dollar a pair!" "Oh, father !" exclaimed Zoe-"Never mind! never mind! Zoe, dear, I'm n

Jew. That is it, sir! I'll take as many as you will let me have at that price." "Take them all." "Agreed. Well, my good sir, there is another

thing - the doctor, besides ordering this rich young man to eat chickens, has ordered him to divert his mind by learning Greek lessons." " Eh! well 2"

"And we want to engage a teacher for him in the house."

"Eh! well! yes! what then?" "We were thinking of you, sir."

"Ah, yes, to be sure! But then as it is to save his life-it is valuable, and must be liberally compensated, this private tuition!"

"Certainly, sir; he is a wealthy Englishman and can afford it; in the time of his illness, I am his banker, and I can secure it to you," said Brutus, burdening his conscience with lie after lie. "Zoe, go pack up Herodotus, Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles; go! When is it that you want me to come, sir ? "

" To-night, sir, to be ready to commence in the morning."

"Well, well! Yes, but what am I to do with

does not know how to prepare delicate dishes for an invalid, and all our negro women have run away, and so my sister told me to entreat her friend Zoe to come to the Luir, and give her some directions in the most of the come to the Luir, and give her some tired and as the turned area of the come to the Luir, and give her some tired to the come to the Luir, and give her some tired to the come to the Luir, and give her some to the turned area of the come to th "Sir, my sister, you know, is a wild girl; she

watches her. She lays down her bundle on the porch, and, as she turned around to come away, I seen it was Harriet, Major Somerville's quadroon 'oman. She looked ill and ghastly, and I know'd how, either! I can't degrade Zoe." And the old man burst into tears.

"Oh, what a wreck!" muttered Brutus, looking down on the gray head, bowed upon the withered hands.

At lar the locked are impleited to the address of hearing her say that she never would bring another child into the world to be a slave, and I knew that she had concealed the

slave, and I knew that she had concealed the birth of this child, and laid it at your door, that it might be fotch up as a free white child!"

"Did you speak to Harriet when she turned At last he looked up imploringly to the young

man's face, and said-"Brutus, I want to sell the Dovecote: how much will you give me for it?"

"But I do not want to buy it, sir." "You don't? Come, I will sell it to you chear I must have money for Zoe's sake."

"Why?"

"Because I did not wish to let on as I know'd anything about it."

"Again—why?"

"La master, keeping of things to myself comes sort o' nat'rel to me." "For Zoe's sake, sir? I love Zoe; I wish to marry Zoe; I will devote my life to her happiness "La master, keeping of things to myself comes sort o' mat'rel to me?"

"Why, then, do you tell me now?"

"Why, master, you see for a reason. I am getting old, and a losing of my custom, and a wantin' of money, and it come to me as if I let on any think about the girl to old Major Somerville's creditors, how they might pay me some'at smart for tellin' all about it; some'at to keep me in my old days—but I thought how I wouldn't like to 'sturb you, as you like the little gall, if you could manage yourself to make me up a little something to keep me in my old days."

"In a word, Brutus, the old erone wished to extort money from me."

"I hope you did not pay her to keep the secret, nir." consent to our marriage, and her future is secur "Brutus, you love her."

"God knows it!"

Only fier, of all womankind," Brutus, you cannot marry her!" You have said so before, sir, but that does not

prove it." "Brutus, swear that you will not divulge what I tell von." I swear it, sir."

ZOE IS A SLAVE!

"I could not, Brutus. I did not even give her the least encouragement to hope that I would." "I am glad of it, air. This whole story sounds Brutus Lion reeled as if struck by a cannot

"Great God, sir !"

"And there are some in this neighborhood that "Sir! sir! how did this come to your know! old woman has divulged the secret."

"But it is not."

"Two months ago, through an old midwife yesterday, through Mrs. Armstrong." "Through Mrs. Armstrong!" "Yes, yes; she sent for me, and told me, advis-

ing me to get the child out of the State; but lord, poor baby, where can I send her, alone and unpro-

"And who is her owner?" " Major Somerville."

edge?

"And who are her parents?" "His slaves, Harriet and George." "Impossible!"

"TRUE, I tell you." "But the particulars! for God's sake, give me "Well, then, this is it : You remember after

ny Greek class ? " "Yes."
"How I came home one evening, and found no one here but you, with Zoe?"
"Yes, yes! And I remeaster your agitation!"
"Well, I might be agitated."
"Well! well!"

"I had been dining with Major Somerville, and sat with him smoking our pipes until the sun got low—very low. Then I happened to think of my Greek class, and I started to come home. I my Greek class, and I started to come home. I paced down the steep of the Crags, and turned into the deep dell that lies between my old schoolhouse hill and the river. At the bottom of this glen the woods are very thick, the trees very tall, and their branches meeting over head, together with the very high hills around and behind them, throw the path into deep shadow, like night at noon. Well, I had reached the middle of the glen when I overtook old Nancy Jumper, the midwife."

"Kate Jumper's white aunt!"

"Kate Jumper's white aunt!" "Yes-well! She was riding slowly along on her mule. Oh! she's an ugly horror, more hideous than her niece Kate"-

"Tes! well?"

"The path was so narrow that I could not pass her. She turned at the sound of my horse's feet, and said, 'Good evening, master.' 'Good evening, Nancy,' I replied. 'How is Zoe, master?' 'My daughter is well,' I answered, not liking her forbilizing the sailers of support of the sailers of support of the sailers of sailers. familiarity; and a silence ensued. Still we had to keep company on the road. At last, without turning her head, she asked, 'What day is this,

turning her head, she asked, 'What day is this, master?' 'The fifteenth of April.' 'I thought so. This reminds me of this day seventeen years \$201' 'Why?' inquired I with some interest, remembering her calling, and knowing that it was the fifteenth of April, seventeen years ago, that Zoe was found on my porch. 'Because,' she replied 'earnething strange happened to me in

full of poultry. He turned tremblingly around, as he saw Brutus, and asked, in a querulous tone—

"What do you come here for, sir? Didn't I tell you to keep away from here? That I wouldn't have you here? It is very strange that you will persist in coming where you are not wanted."

"Oh Brutus!" wept Zoe, coming close to his side, "he has lost his mind—he who was so generous! he thinks of nothing but money. He has carried to town-market all my things, and sold them—my new carpets and quilts—my new socks and gloves—my herbs and flowers. Well, I was sorry, but I did not cry for them, because they were dead things—but now! Oh now! he is tying was a found on my porch. 'Because, 'she replied, 'something strange happened to me in this glen, upon that very night.' 'What was it, then?' I asked.

"Now, my son Brutus, I will give you the story in her own words:

"Well, master, that Friday the first of April, airly in the morning, I had been called upon to wait on a lady up in Rappahannock county. It was a mortal bad case—one of the worst of cases, and kept me there till near midnight, but it was like for rain, and I memorized that my bedroom windows was left open. So when I had seen the lady and the child comfortable, I sets off for home, atween eleven and twelve o'clock. I wan't afeard, for I never memorize seeing nothink more worser than myself.' (Likely not,') said I. 'No, sir; much as I have been called upon the replied, 'something strange happened to me in this glen, upon that very night.'

"What Zoe was found on my porch. 'Brange happened to me in this glen, upon that very night.' What was it, then?' I saked.

"Now, my son Brutus, I will give you the story in her own words:

"Well, master, that Friday the first of April, airly in the morning, I had been called upon to wait on a lady up in Rappahannock county. It was a mortal bad case—one of the worse of cases, and kept me there till near midnight, afore all was over. I would 'a staid all night, but it was a mortal bad case—one of the worse of cases, and kept me ther and—and—now he wants to take lovely Snow-drop—and "—here choking sobs convulsed the child's bosom, as she hugged her white Bantams closer to her bosom."

"What are you sobbling for you miserable is the most darket place as ever was hern tell on! Well, Jinny and me, we was a coming through this black hollow, when we got into the midst of the blackness. Jinny, she started, driv' her feet plump into the ground, and stood stock still! I seen nothink in the dark, and sure as I'm a livin' sinner, master, I thought Jinny seen a sperrit! Now, I ain't afeard of nothink in the brute form, nor yet in the human form, but I must say as how I'm afeard o' sperrits, specially black ones. I bursted all over in perspiration, just as if I had been drinking of a sweat! and I said, 'In the name off the angels, and off the saints, and off the devils, what do you want?' 'Are you Granny Jumper?' says a gruff yolce, says it. Says I, 'Yes.' 'Well, you're wanted to go to a lady. I have been at your house to look for you, and come from there to meet you, as the gal said you'd sure to be coming home.' Then

In the old stone kitchen below, little Zoe busied herself in making a whey for the patient, while Brutus walked moodily up and down the floor. Gertrude remained at the bedside of her invalid. She did not even join the schoolmaster, Brutus, and Zoe, at supper; but after supper, she came down, and sent Zoe up to watch, while she took gal said you'd sure to be coming home.' Then he—it was a ke—comes up close to me and says, says he, 'Granny, this is a secret business.' I'm used to sich,' says I. 'A young lady who has been privately married'— 'Without being beholden to the parson,' says I. 'You are at fault; but this must be kept a secret, and you shall he paid well,' says he. 'But, Granny,' says he, 'you must be blindfolded' 'I won't,' said I. 'Granny, do you know a guinea when you feel it?' 'Yes,' says I. 'Here are two. Suffer me to blindfold you and you shall have five more.'

fool me, and took me by another path straight up the Crags. I kept the general route well

enough! Then we stops—dogs barks—he speaks to them and they hushes. Then he helps me

from my cottage gate?"
"No, master."

Why?"

down, and sent Zoe up to watch, while she took some refreshments. The schoolmaster had retired again to the musty study. Gertrude took a sent near the window, and while she ate some strawberries, she talked to Brutus.

"How is your patient, Gertrude?" he asked.
"Feverish, restless, tumbling about his bed, and worrying himself to death about some State papers that must be returned to Washington."
"Where are they now?"
"In his coat pocket."

her as my own!"
"Ah, sir!" heavily sighed Brutus.

"Oh, sir! yes, I do."
"She was the life of my heart."

"Oh Heaven, sir! of mine too!"
"I called her Zoe-life!"

"God have mercy on us!"
"I taught her GREEK!"

"You can never marry her."

"Oh! I know it," groaned the young man.
"Therefore, Brutus, there must be no more

"If I take her to the Lair, where indeed she

Yes, sir, oh yes! But tell me-does she-

By nightfall they were all at the Lair. The

old man, as is frequently the case with the ex-tremely aged, had, after this spasmodic clearing up of his intellects, relapsed into the confused, abstracted condition of mind that had of late

Immediately on reaching the Lair. Brutus had

a fire lighted in a musty old study, filled with mouldy books, and conducting the schoolmaster there, told him that that opened into a sleeping-

room, and that they were to be his apartments. Here, seated at a wood fire, the old man fell into

this unfortunate child—suspect

"You do not know all she was to me!"

"In his coat pocket."
"Send them to the post-office."

"He will not trust them to our uncertain coun to blindfold you and you shall have five me to blindfold you and you shall have five more when the affair is over.' 'Well,' thinks I, 'the blessed fool may blindfold me, but it will go hard if I don't know the road he's a takin' of me.' So I let the man blindfold me, and then he led my mule down that path and made a circle to fool me and took me by enother not be straight. try mails; besides, he knows that this is not mail day, and it is of the utmost importance that these papers be in the Minister's hands the day after to-morrow. Unless his mind can be set at rest to-morrow. Unless his mind can be set at rest upon this subject, he will be excited into high fever, perhaps delirium. The physician, who left him just as you returned, says so. I was about to ask you, Brutus, if you could not possibly go to Washington with these papers. Earthquake will take you there and back in two days. Oh! Brutus, you would so much oblige me if you would, and it might be the saving of the young man's life."

Brutus mussed—Gertrude coaxed. It seemed down, and takes my arm and draws it through hisen. Well, when I was so close to him I knows

he was not one of my own color; still I never let on. He takes me through a door, and through a room, and through another door, and up a flight of stairs on the left hand, and into a room on the right. Here he took the bandage from my eyes, and he might's well have left it on. The room was rayther darkish. He led me up to a bed as we contained. Brutus mused—Gertrude coaxed. It seemed not uppleasant to Brutus to get away, if possible, from torturing regrets. Nothing could happen, or at least was likely to happen, to Zoe, in so

short a space as two days.

"Brutus, I never asked a favor of you before, in my life, and I beg one of you now."

"I will go, Gertrude."

Indeed, both brother and sister were wonderwas curtained. Well, there was no light brought into the room until jist after the babe was born, and even then I did not see the mother's face, for she concealed it. The woman that brought the light in had her face muffled up in a shawl, and she took the babe and carried it out, with the light also. And then, in the dark, came the same ully subdued and softened—the one by pitythe other by sorrow—both by love.

In order to lose no time, Brutus arose before light also. And then, in the dark, came the same man, and blindfolding me put five guineas in my hand, and took me away. Well, he took me by still another road, and left me in the middle of the same glen where he had stopped me. Well, it was very nigh on to dawn when I got home. I was younger and stronger then than I am now, and more usen to lose my rest; so instead of going to bed at the dawn of day, I makes myself a strong cup of coffee, and goes across the river

dawn and called Gertrude, who had watched by the wounded man's couch all night. Taking Gertrude down into the dark and silent hall, he there related to her the secret history revealed by the schoolmaster, at which Gertrude expressed no surprise at all; on the contrary, she replied, "I suspected it all along."

"You did, Gertrude! But from what circumstances."

"I can scarcely tell you! From the vaguest things, that yet impressed me strongly; things so intangible that they would vanish when I would try and seize and prove them. And, moreover, what I feel most certainly, is, that Mrs Armstrong is darkly, and perhaps criminally, implicated in this same business!"

"Your researce? Your researce?" a strong cup of coffee, and goes across the river to pick horse-mint afore the dew was off. You know there's nothink like that grows on this bar-ren side. Well, the sun wasn't nothink nigh up

Your reasons? Your reasons?" "I cannot give any that you would not set down as fanciful and absurd. If I were to tell you, for instance, only of certain looks, tones, and you, for instance, only of certain looks, tones, and gestures, upon certain occasions—starts and pallors, upon the naming of certain subjects—you would consider them fantastical, as I do when I really examine them; yet I feel in my inmost heart that Mrs. Armstrong is oriminally implicated in this affair! For, sometimes, by little hints capable of a double meaning, I frighten her into the idea that I know something, when I know nothing!" Brutus groaned deeply, and then said,

"Gertrude! old Major Somerville has been threatened with an apoplectic stroke. It is scarcely likely that anything should happen before my return; but if it should chance that the old man is stricken down—his creditors only wait his death, to swoop down upon his property—in a word, Gertrude, if the sheriff should attach

Zoe as his property, you will defend her?"
"With my life! Come, you know me!"
"You will not permit the constable to take "TAKE HER! Glory! We shall take the con tables! I snuff the battle afar off!"

DEATH AT THE CRAGS. No—pleasures, hopes, affections gone, The wretch may bear and yet live on, Like things within the cold rock found

Alive, when all's congeal'd around.
But there's a blank repose in this,
A calm stagnation that were bliss,
To the keen, burning, harrowing pain,
Now felt through all that breast and brain

Nor! Listen, Brutus. Within a week, this

yes, were the grave closed over me, I could not be more completely dead. And it would be better so, for then I should not be conscious as I am now. Death in the grave! why, that is not bad. The unconscious body lies there, and the freed spirit revels in liberty and space. Death in the grave! that were a boon! But it is this body that is a sepulchre where my soul lies entombed alive.

"I have no strength of heart to love, believe, or hope—none! How cold and hard I grow. My poor old grandfather, old, sick, and poor, no longer moves my sympathy, because I think it is not such a misfortune to grow old and die.

"Anna no longer shares my love. I wonder at her habitual resignation, and cannot understand it. A river of ice seems to have frozen between us.

"I cannot pray or believe as once, for hard "How, sir?"
"Yes, to Major Somerville's largest creditor!"
"Oh Heaven!"
"Oh Heaven!" "Yesterday morning, Mrs. Armstrong sent for me. I went to her; she was in her bed-room, hoking very ill, propped up with pillows in her easy chair. She has changed very much since her last visit to the lise of Rays. 'I have sent for you, sir,' she said, 'upon the most important business—your adopted daughter, Zoe, sir. Are you advised of her origin?' I could not reply. I grew giddy, and turned pale, and she saw it. 'Sit down, sir, she said—(she had not invited me to do so before.) 'I see, sir, that you know or suspect something of this girl's birth. May I inquire how long it has been since you have known or suspected this?' 'Madam, I know nothing."

"Very well, sir! I do not insist upon your committing yourself, by rash words; but let me tell you, sir, that I know all; and that I have sent for

"Very well, sir! I do not insist upon your committing yourself, by rash words; but let me tell you, sir, that I know all; and that I have sent for

freedom. This secret cannot be kept forever. I have lately learned it, as others will. The creditors of Major Somerville are growing impatient. They will not molest him now—but he is in exand answered. Anna entered the room, pale and trembling. Susan turned and looked at her with

"Well, Brutus, what do you think of this ng on.
"My mother, Miss Susan."
"Who found him?"

"Who found him?"
"I did, Miss Susan. I went to call him down
to dinner, and found him on the floor in a fit."
"On the floor in a fit! Oh, my God! we
have neglected him, Anna! Oh, Anna, we have deep sorrow.

"And I, Brutus. My brain reels, sometimes, my memory fails. I am unable to fix my attention upon anything. This child, Brutus! I loved

> him!"
> "Not five minutes, Miss Susan. He had been reading the Bible all the morning, while you were at church and until you came home. When he saw you go up to your room to put off your bonnet, he went into the yard and plucked a bunch of wild eglantine roses, and told me to put them in water and set them on the table for you,

The end of this rapid conversation brought them to the bedside of the invalid. Tears were love passages between you."

"Oh! no, no, sir!" sighed the Lion, dropping his shaggy head upon his hands. streaming from the eyes of Susan as she gazed at the convulsed form and features of the old man. Even while she gazed, a violent spasm agitated the

"Ah, no! I have not had the courage to tell

"Nothing, Miss Susan, 'till the doctor At this moment the coming up of Zoe arrested This is apoplexy."

> a short, rasping respiration, a quick, violent spasm, and all was still. "He is at rest, Miss Susan," said Harriet. Suand turned upon her face, extending her arms in an attitude of utter and helpless abandonment. And there she lay all day, and there she lay all night, without a change of position.
>
> Anna returned to the death-chamber to assist

her mother. The doctor had just come-ten min-Major Somerville died on Sunday afternoon. Major Somerville died on Sunday afternoon.
On Tuesday, at the very hour that Brutus
Lion was setting out for the metropolis, without
having heard of what had happened at the Crags,
ten miles off, they were making preparations The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon

> For the National Era. OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE JAY.

BEDFORD, WESTCHESTE Co., N. Y, DEAR SIR: I have received the copy of a circu-

Little can be added to what has been said and written on the subject of slavery. I concur in the opinion that it ought not to be introduced nor permitted in any of the new States, and that it ought to be gradually diminished, and finally abolished in all of them.

To me, the constitutional authority of the Congress to prohibit the migration and importation of slaves into any of the States, does not appear questionable.

I understand the sense and meaning of this clause to be, that the power of the Congress, although, competent to prohibit such migration and importation, was not to be exercised with respect to the then existing States (and them only) until the year 1808, but the Congress were at liberty to make such prohibition as to any new State which might in the mean time be established. And, further, that from and after that period, they were authorized to make such prohibition as to all the States, whether new or old.

It will, I presume, be admitted, that slaves were the persons intended. The word slaves was avoided, probably on account of the existing toleration of slavery, and its discordancy with the principles of the Revolution, and from a consciousness of its being repugnant to the following positions in the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among them are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

As to my taking an active part in "organizing a plan of cooperation," the state of my health has long been such as not to admit of it.

Be pleased to assure the committee of my best wishes for their success, and permit me to assure you of the esteem and regard with which I am, dear sir, your faithful and obedient servant.

you, sir, that I know all; and that I have sent for you from the kindest motives, to advise you to send this girl away from the State. She is the second daughter of George and Harriet, two slaves of Major Somerville. They dishonestly concealed her birth, to secure her education and freedom. This secret cannot be kept forever. anguish rather than this conscious death!"

It seemed as if her wild prayer had been heard

languid surprise.
"Your grandfather—Miss Susan!"
"What of him?"

They will not molest him now—but he is in extreme age. If anything were to happen to him, they would swoop down upon his property, and sweep it all away; and though, as Major Somerville's largest creditor, my claims are just, and I promise to forego them, yet others will not, or cannot afford to be so meroiful. Therefore, I advise you to get your protegé out of the State, with all possible expedition. It is a pity that a young girl, so nearly white as to pass for white, and with a mind and heart so rich and so highly cultivated, should be reduced to slavery. And, ringing the bell for her servant, Mrs. Armstrong dismissed me." "What of him?"
"In a fit! dying!"
"Oh! God, forgive me and spare him!" exclaimed the conscience-stricken girl, suddenly thinking remorsefully of her repinings a moment before. She hurried from the room wildly—paused in the hall, and asked hastily, "Where is he?"—

"In his own room, Miss Susan."
"Have you sent for the doctor?" "My father has gone, Miss Susan."
"Who is with him?" she inquired, still hurry-

story?"
"Sir, I am confused—amazed; but I think that when the devil or Mrs. Armstrong grows philanthropic, something is to be suspected, and should be on their guard," moaned Brutus, in a tone of

neglected him!"
"I do not think so, Miss Susan." "He ought never to have been left alone a mo-ment! Oh, Anna, not a moment! Oh, Anna. who knows how long he suffered before you found

"God have mercy on us!" again prayed Bru-us, passionately clasping his hands, "Brutus!" and to call him to dinner when you came down; and then he went to his room, and in five min-utes, or less time, I found him in a fit?

poor old frame.
"Oh, what can we do for him?" she sobbed.

will be safer, in some respects, you will regard "Grandfather! dear grandfather! can't you speak to us?" "Hush, Miss Susan! He is past that—long

past that!"
"Oh! what can we do for him?"

"Apoplexy! Oh Heaven!"

"Calm yourself, Miss Susan."

"Grandfather! oh, dear grandfather, look at me! just look at me! sobbed Susan, seeking to fix the glance of the rolling eyes. But there was no consciousness in those orbs. Dropping on her knee by the bedside, she took and kissed, again and again, the old, withered hand that hung helplessly over the quilt, and gave herself up to a passion of sobs. "Grandfather! Oh, I would give the best years of my life for one single word." give the best years of my life for one single word, for one single glance of recognition! This poor hand! its last act was for me! Ingrate! oh, ingrate that I was!'" Again a violent fit of sob-bing choked her utterance. "His last words to me were, 'God love you, baby!' just as we set out for church, and his last words were, 'put these roses in water for Susan.' Ingrate! oh, ingrate, that I was!'" A spasm again convulsed the dying man. "Grandfather, oh, grandfather! if I could change places with you, God knows I would do it." A moan from the breast of the old man—

san started to her feet—gazed one moment on the sai sarred to her leet—gazed one moment on the stiffening face; a mist passed before her eyes, her head swam, her limbs failed, and she fell. Anna caught her, placed a cup of water to her lips, and drew her from the room—drew her to her own chamber, where Susan fell upon the bed

TO BE CONTINUED.

CASTINE, April 4, 1850. Castine, April 4, 1850.

Mr. Editor: The following letter, containing the opinion of John Jay, concerning the constitutional power of Congress to prohibit the extension of slavery, I find in a pamphlet dated 1819, annexed to the speeches in favor of imposing the slavery restriction upon Missouri, by Rufus King, in the Senate, and Messrs. Taylor and Talmadge of New York, in the House. I do not know but it may have been often published before, but I have never seen it elsewhere, and you may perhaps like to insert it in your paper,

George H. Witherere.

lar letter, which, as chairman of the committee appointed by the late public meeting at Trenton, respecting slavery, you was pleased to direct to me on the 5th instant.

Little can be added to what has been said and

the legislative powers committed to the Congress.

The 9th section of that article has these words:

"The migration or importation of such persons as any of the now existing States shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person."

I understand the sense and meaning of this clause to be, that the power of the Congress.

JOHN JAY.

The Honorable Elias Boudinot

For the National Era THE CHILD AT THE FOUNTAIN.

By the side of a sparkling Fountain A lovely infant stood, Who a golden bowl was holding In a careless, merry mood— Dip; ing it oft in the waters, And draining it in mirth;

For the fount was a mortal fountain, And the child was a child of earth. The Sun from his azure pathway Stooped unto the waters low, And wove with its snowy spray-wreaths A beautiful Iris-Bow— While flowers grew up by the fountain,

Of every radiant hue, Which the infant gathered gaily, And up to the rainbow threw; Laughing as ever vainly He looked to see them there, But saw them fall to the waters,

Or lodge in his sunny hair

So day unto day succeeded, And the happy one was blest, As Merriment was near him, Or left him unto rest; But a cloud came over the sunlight, And the Iris-Bow was dim, And the voice of the darkened fountain Became a pensive hymn.

Then the infant's eyes grew tearful, And he laid his wearied head On the tufted emerald margin That oft had been his bed-And looking through tears above him, He caught through the parted cloud

A glimpse of the brilliant rainbow, And beneath it an infant crowd. Who around a throne were gathered, Each bowing its little head. And receiving its crown of blessing From a Hand that once had bled.

Sweet streams of music floated From the anthem which they sung, An anthem they were learning In a new celestial tongue. The infant heard with rapture, And longed to flee away, But a silver cord was round him, Still binding him to clay.

Then with his efforts weary, No more be longed to drink, And his golden bowl had fallen Over the water's brink-By the troubled waves 'twas broken, And sunk in the sighing deep, As the child, still upward gazing

Had gone to his final sleep;

For an Angel came from Glory,

To sever the silver cord, And bear the infant sleeper To the bosom of his Lord.

S. E. G. THE PHONETIC SYSTEM.

CINCINNATI, March 20, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era: Your reviewer, in noticing "Komstok's Fo netik Testament," raises three objections to Phonetic reform. If the crowded state of your columns will admit of it, I wish, briefly, to notice those objections. First, it is objected, "that for ordinary use, people who read must learn the two, or till all literature of value, dictionarie &c., have been translated, so that they cumbe themselves with two alphabets instead of one." To this I would say, that numerous experi reform, that to learn the old system, by far the easiest method is, first to learn the new, after which, the common spelling can be read without further instruction. The Ohio State Teacher's

Association, held in Columbus, December 26th and 27th, 1849, unanimously passed the following resolution:
"Whereas the subject of Phonetic Spelling attracting much attention from the general pub-lic, and whereas the friends of the Spelling Re the Phonetic system in one-eighth of the time now required; and that after acquiring the art of read-ing the new system, they can also, without further instruction, read the common spelling; therefore, "Resolved, That this Convention recommen to school teachers and school trustees the propriety of testing for themselves, by actual experi

nents in school, the value of the Ph system."
And it is in this that our stronghold lies. Let us once convince teachers and managers of schools that to learn the new system is not to "cumber" the mind of the pupil with useless learning but that, if no other use is subserved, the pupil is enabled more easily to acquire the new and the old systems together than he is to acquire the old system without the aid of the new, and the reform

ystem without the sid of the new, and the fetch is accomplished.

The other objections are, our strong attachment to the old orthography, through the "force of association with the actual appearance of familiar words;" and "the fact that their proosed system is not the written English tongue, out a device of modern ingenuity. It is true that it is natural for us to love things that have become familiarized to us by old acquaint-

that have become familiarized to us by old acquaintance. Yet, in the world's progress, we are compelled sometimes to acknowledge that our old attachments have been misplaced; and, learning judgment from the past, we look upon new things, as they present themselves, as involving something more than the question whether they will interfere with the theories, notions, or formulas of this generation, but the questions arise, what are to be its effects upon the progress of the age? Are the means of moral and intellectual improvement to be augmented by them? Are men to be made more free, and enlightened, and happy, through its means? Such questions are involved in a consideration of the merits of this reform. But space does not allow me to discuss them fur-

But space does not allow me to discuss them fur-ther here. As to the relative merits of Komstok's and Pitman's alphabets, I think that, although the former may be more pleasing to the eye of the Greek scholar, yet the fact that the latter more resembles our old spelling, is a stronger argument in its favor.

OBITUARY.

Yours, &c.

On the morning of the 6th inst., at the residence of her father, in Clark county, Ohio, Miss Mary Ann Swayns sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

Gifted with a mind of no ordinary cast, Miss Swayne was untiring in the acquisition of those treasures which adorn, and polish, and refine the intellect; her matured judgment enabled her to To me, the constitutional authority of the Congress to prohibit the migration and importation of slaves into any of the States, does not appear questionable.

The first article of the Constitution specifies world around her, she was sometimes deemed

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION. SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1850. Mr. Wales of Delaware presented the petition of citizens of that State against the admission of slavery into the Territories.

Mr. Hale presented anti-slavery petitions as

Three from Medina county, Ohio; one from Beaver county, Pennsylvania; one from Berkshire, Vermont; from Hudson, New Hampshire; Ellington, New York; Cranston, Rhode Island; from Maine; from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York; from Portage county, Ohio, Mr. Hale was interrupted by Mesers. Clay and

The former wished to know whether the petitions were printed or in manuscript.

The latter suggested thus, to save time, it would be better to send them all to the Secretary of the Senate, who could make the usual disposition of

Mr. Hale replied to Mr. Clay, that the signatures of the petitions were in writing; the headings, some in print, some in manuscript.

In reply to the suggestion of Mr. Atchison, he

without calling to the attention of the Senate a fact connected with most of these petitions. Sir, the moment a prospect opens in this unhappy country of settling our differences, these disturbers of the peace, these abolitionists, put themselves in motion—the Jays, the Phillipses, and others in other quarters—and they establish a concerted and ramified plan of operations, and I want to expose it to the Senate. Here, sir, is a little bit of printed paper [holding up the petition which had been delivered to him] scattered throughout the whole country. Some of them found their way into my own State. I presented them the other day from Lewis county, printed, I have no doubt. day from Lewis county, printed, I have no doubt, at a common centre, and dispersed throughout the country, in order to produce a common effect, and to make an impression on this body, as if they were speaking the public sentiment in this country.

The Chair informed Mr. Clay that the petitions had been disposed of.
"But I have one in my hand," said Mr. Clay.
Mr. Hale called the Senator from Kentucky to

order.
The Vice President. The Senator is called to order. He will take his seat till the point of order is ascertained. Mr. Clay. State your point of order, sir, and

ruption.

Mr. Mangum. I rise to a point of order. The Senator from New Hampshire has no right to and call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Clay. If gentlemen will have a litte patience there will be no need for these questions of order. I have a right to make a motion to take up these petitions and refer them to a committee.

The Vice President. The Chair is appealed to on a point of order. The Senator from New Hampshire will state what it is.

Mr. Hale. The point of order I was about to the result of the resu

with a motion. The Chair replied that the motion, he thought, should precede the remarks.

After some commotion, Mr. Clay proceeded—
Sir, of all the bitterest enemies toward the unfortunate negro race, there are none to compare with these abolitionists, the pretended friends of theirs; but who, like the Siamese twins, connect themselves with the negro; or, like thecentaur of pld, mount not the back of a horse, but the back stood it to be a motion to reject it.

Mr. Clay, (in his seat.) The motion is to reject the PRAYER of the petition.

Mr. Seward. I thank the honorable Senator from Kentucky for the information. I underpold, mount not the back of a horse, but the back of the negro, to slide themselves into power, and in order to display a friendship they feel only for the petition.

have a constant tendency.

Now, sir, I have said all that I intended to say. shall not deceive me by this attempt to create a false impression as to the real state of feeling throughout the country. I will make the motion, if the gentleman insists, to take up these petitions; I have a right to do it, though I have no desire to

Mr. Hale. I wish to take occasion to make a single remark, as allusion was made to me by the honorable Senator from Kentucky. He counselled me to a good deal of patience. Now, I thought, sir, if I had been old enough to advise that Sena-tor, that he stood in need of it before I did, and nore than I did.

I thought the manner of the Senator in speak-

ing to me, after I had the floor, and while I had the floor—however our situations may differ, however humble I may be as an individual—I thought that the manner of the honorable Senator did not accord with the equality of rights that gentlemen accord with the equality of rights that gentlemen have here on this floor. I am not arrogant nor presuming; I desire in the humble sphere of my duty to do it; and, sir, I need not tell the Senator that I shall do it; and that no insinuations, no threats, no talk, loud or low, coming from any quarter, under any circumstances, will deter me from it. I have but one light to guide me, the light of my own conscience, to walk in the path of my duty. There I must go, and no exhibitions of any sort, coming from any quarter, at any time, will have the least influence upon me at all.

[Mr. Rusk here rose, and raised the question f reception on a petition, for the purpose of calling the attention of the Senate to a petition presented the day before, and received without notice. The petition purported to come from a citizen of Ontario county, New York, and is signed, we have been informed, by names in the same we have been informed, by names in the same handwriting. It sets forth that, under the Constitution, the burdens and obligations of the States were equal, but that in the enrolment of the militia unjust discrimination was made, by which three millions of the population of the South were exempt from enrolment and military duty, while in the North, the whole of its population of the Sormance Turney, Underwood Wales Sormance Turney, Underwood Wales Sormance Turney, Underwood Wales tion was burdened in this way. The petitioners in the system of sentiment, that did honor alike to intellect and feeling, but will treasure the remembrance as gems, to stud with pure radiance the Hall of Memory.

Truly we may apply this (oft misquoted) expression to our dear young friend: "She was lovely in life, and lovelier still in death."

Her disease was that insidious, slow-wasting agent of the grim Destoyer, Consumption; and, while passing through the furnace of affliction, she was indeed purified, until the image of the great Refiner was beautifully and clearly reflected in her whole demeanor.

With a sweet and childlike confidence in the precious promises of inspiration—with faith that could pierce the boundaries of the spirit land, and claim a home among the throng of the redeemed—with patience that no suffering could diminish—with resignation that sweetly quelled every murmur, even in thought—and with chastened hope that looks beyond the grave for deathless fruition, she calmly surveyed the swelling waves of Jordan, for she felt that the white-robed Angel of Peace had calmed the oft-turbulent billows, and she knew that a radiant convoy was poised on angel wings to bear her from the footstool to the throne. Remember, dear young reader, that the preprayed, therefore, for the passage of a law, by which the militia of all the States might be en-Meantime, some mischievous reporter (and re-porters are often amused with the extreme sensi-certain of its members, and take mischievous

this morning a scene was the result.

Mr. Rusk of Texas was wonderfully excited, and he made a speech, which will attest to all true-hearted Texans his vigilance, his bravery, his patriotism. He treated the petition in the most solemn manner, and closed his reflections in most solemn manner, and closed his reflections in a manner as impressive as he could make it, as county, New York.

dominating trait in the character of her, "not lost, but gone before," was purity of heart and life; and may her mantle, woven in the beauty of holiness, descend with its hallowing charm upon her young compeers, for the goal she has so early, so happily won!

E. F. W.

CONGRESS. such mischief in my domestic circle as my enemy.
And if I did not, as long as a drop of blood coursed in this good right arm, treat him as such, I should consider, sir, that I had degraded the

[The petition was read—the venerable men of the Senate grew solemn. Mr. Butler of South

Carolina rose with emotion. He said:] Carolina rose with emotion. He said:]

My friend from Texas says, God grant that the progress of this thing may be arrested; but, Mr. President, I am afraid I utter a truth when I say that that progress is not destined to be arrested. Sir, two of the most distinguished Senators on this floor have exerted their voices and their influence to arrest it; and what has been the consequence? It has brought down upon the Nestor of the Senate, as the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Clay] is sometimes termed, a systematic attack from different quarters. And what has been the fate of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts? [Mr. Webster.] Why, public meatings have been held, and he has been demanaed in every form; and for what? For avowing the broad duty of good faith in compliance with trea-

in every form; and for what? For avowing the broad duty of good faith in compliance with treaties and the compromises of the Constitution.

Mr. Foote. I must confess that I am not so much excited on this occasion as several of my beloved friends here, or as I have been myself upon several former occasions. I rather think, sir, that the action which has been commented upon the introduction of activities the interest of the several former occasions. The Senator is altogether mistaken with regard to my occupying time here every morning. Instead of doing so, I determined long ago to lay them by as they came to me, and to come here with these pelitions but once a month, and then make a general delivery. [Laughter.]

Mr. Clay. I cannot allow this occasion to pass without calling to the attention of the Senate a fact connected with most of these petitions. Sire North there is such a condition of public senti-North there is such a condition of public sentiment as will justify the movements of certain persons, here and elsewhere, upon the questions referred to. Nor has anything which has occurred this morning induced me to believe that the Union is in greater danger to-day than it was on yesterday, or the day before yesterday. The old saying is, that the darkest period of the night is just before day; and I trust, sir, that the morning of our deliverance is now dawning upon us ing of our deliverance is now dawning upon us, and that the period of darkness and gloom has

well nigh terminated. [In allusion to Mr. Seward, who presented the petition, and who, it is thought, has some influence in nominations for office, Mr. Foote announed his purpose hereafter to vote against all nominations in which he had reason to believe were concerned any gentlemen who should pre-

sent such petitions in the Senate. After further conversation, Mr. Clay felt called upon to come to the rescue of the Union, put in

jeopardy by this paper missile. Mr. Clay. I will move, then, to take up the petition on the subject of the enrolment of the Mr. Clay. State your point of order, sir, and I will answer it. State your point of order.

Mr. Hale. I am not to be disturbed by any loud talk, either before or behind.

Mr. Clay. Well, go on; no man speaks louder than yourself.

Mr. Hale. I rise to a point of order. I am addressing the Chair. I will not submit to intermediate to intermediate the subject of the enrolment of the

proceed with his remarks unless he reduces his The yeas and nays were ordered. Mr. Seward

Hampshire will state what it is.

Mr. Hale. The point of order I was about to state is this: The Chair had ruled that these petitions had all been passed upon, and the honorable Senator from Kentücky says he has one of them in his hand. I suppose the petition he has in his hand is one which I sent to the Chair, and was passed upon and disposed of; and it did not, passed upon and disposed of; and it did not, passed upon and disposed of; and it did not, passed upon and disposed of the same that the same passed upon and disposed of; and it did not, not assail them in the least. I should have lived therefore, come into his hands without being disposed of. That is the point of order.

Mr. Clay inquired whether he might not proceed with his observations, and then conclude the motives of others. I shall not shrink from the performance of what is my duty, under any circumstances of censure. I go a little further in explanation, because I shall vote for receiving this petition. I shall vote against the resolution to

reject it.
Mr. Clay, (in his seat.) The motion is to re-

A Senator. Oh, no; to reject the prayer of themselves, and not for the negro race. No, sir, there are not worse enemies in the country of the mancipation of the slaves in this country, negro race than these ultra abolitionists. To what negro race than these utera acontonists. It was a sorts of extremity have they not driven the slave-holding States in defence of their own rights, and in guarding against those excesses to which they where the Constitution interdicts, there I stop. Now, sir, I have said all that I intended to say.

I have some of these petitions, which I wish had been presented to some other person as the medium of communication to the Senate; but they shall not deceive me by this attentions. To receive this petition and reject its prayer, as or table with the course I have before proposed in regard to petitions for a dissolution of the Union. It belongs to the States where slavery exists, to abolish it there. To arm and organize the slaves would be a means of violence to effect emancipation unconstitutionally, in violation

> here or elsewhere, I beg honorable Senators to understand this as the rule of my conduct for the understand this as the rule of my conduct for the future. I shall never assail the motives of any member of this body. I shall never defend my-self against any imputation of motives made against me. If such imputations are made, in whatever shape they may come, as they have done in various shapes here, I shall pass them by in silence. They will not in the least disturb my expensivity. equanimity.
> Mr. Clay. I rise to say a single word, and that is, to express a hope that there will be no further discussion, but that the vote will be taken, and taken in the manner I have suggested, with a

And now, whatever may be intended for me,

State rights.

pared to vote upon this question. The Senator who sits near me [Mr. Seward] has, in a very calm, orderly manner, expressed his views. Though we may not agree with him, let us say nothing

more, but go to the vote, and vote, by a singular instance of unanimity and decision, against the abominable prayer of the petition.

The motion was put from the Chair, and the yeas and nays having been taken, resulted as fol-

Soule, Spruance, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Webster, Whitcomb, and Yulee-48. NAYS—None.
So the motion was unanimously adopted. One cannot but smile at the excessive ner-

vousness of the Senatorial body. Some people, pleasure in quizzing them. Mr. Butler must ter to the notice of a Senator from the South, and have been sorely disappointed at the unanimous vote rejecting the prayer of the petition. A lit-

> While we cannot help regarding these exhibitions in the Senate as unbecoming its position, we do hope that the exercise of the right of petition may be exercised in such a way as shall not impair its sacredness or efficiency for good.] The Senate then proceeded to the con

tion of the Census bill. After free debate and

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 18, 1850.

A HINT.

We hope that every subscriber, whose term of subscription is about running out, will bear in mind that by remitting us five dollars he can renew his own subscription for a year, and procure two copies besides for new subscribers. Who lives in a region so unpropitious that he cannot raise two subscribers ?

ADVERTISERS.

To the extent of three or four columns we can accommodate advertisers. We have a permanent circulation larger, we believe, than that of any newspaper in the city. Merchants in the East, and Western dealers, too, will find it greatly to their advantage to advertise in the Era.

CONGRESSIONAL SPEECHES

In pamphlet form, may be had of our printers Messrs. Buell & Blanchard. For particulars, see their advertisement, in another column.

Subscribers who do not file the Era, and have numbers 155, 162, 163, 165, 166, 167, or

whence was derived that saying of Gen. Washington-"slavery ought to be abolished by law. &c." By referring to Mr. Chase's speech in last week's Era he will learn all about it. "ARE YOU SURE," asks a western subscriber

"that all your papers are mailed by Wednesday evening, so as to be in time for the Western mai which closes at nine o'clock that evening?" When we say we know a thing, we know it. If any friend be in doubt, we can furnish him eight or ten affidavits of the fact.

MR. HENDERSON'S ARTICLE, addressed to Mr. Atchison, appeared some time since.

CORRESPONDENTS. - Certain correspondents must allow us to edit our own paper. We think we know better than they how to provide for our numerous readers. It would be very gratifying to us, were we able to make a clean sweep at once of our pigeon-holes, but as the Era contains only a certain number of square inches we must do the best we can with our space. Meantime we suggest to those who would like to see our columns filled with speeches, grave essays, and nothing else, to remember that there are other wants than theirs to be supplied, other tastes to be gratified, and that should we adapt our paper exclusively to their notions, we should soon be obliged to depend exclusively upon their patronage.

THE PRESIDENCY AND "THE EVIL OF THE DAY."

The National Intelligencer has devoted many long editorials to various aspects of what it calls, "The Evil of the Day"—the present struggle concerning slavery. One aspect of it, looking towards the Presidency, it has neglected to notice.

The Presidency is the highest prize of political ambition in this country. Few public men who have become prominent, are unwilling to be recognised as candidates for it. The Presidential tered all over the country, not a few of them feeling a personal interest in the success of their favorite, it is everywhere going on.

Of course, no important question of State or Federal politics can be kept free from its manifold influences. The calculations of the players embrace the whole field of politics; great public questions are regarded in their bearings upon the positions upon them, hardly fail to take into consideration the influence their choice may exert over their chances for that high office.

In the Era of last week we referred to the remarkable movements of Messrs. Clay and Webster, who may be regarded as rival Whig candidates. The movements of Messrs. Cass and Buchanan are no less noteworthy. In the early part of the session, Mr. Buchanan, long known as a candidate for Presidential honors spent a month in assiduous attendance on Congress. Like Messrs. Cass, Clay, and Webster, he became profoundly impressed with alarm for the fate of the Union, and his patriotic anxiety to restore peace to our beloved country led him to commune daily with Mr. Davis of Mississippi and other Southern gentlemen respecting some feasible mode of compromise. The result was, determination in favor of the line of the Missouri Compromise. Just about this time, the Non-Intervention doctrine of General Cass began to be called in question by Southern men in both dicated confidence in, or respect for, his Adminis-Houses of Congress. Mr. Davis of Mississippi in the Senate, with other gentlemen from his section, took strong exceptions to it, and Mr. Brown of the same State in the House, with several other Southern Representatives, openly condemned it-General Cass seemed to be losing ground at the South, while Mr. Buchanan and his favorite plan of settling the controversy, were openly commended by Southern men.

In due time the Ex-Secretary departed, and and not long afterwards, Mr. Cass took occasion to define his position, and bring up the subject of the Missouri Compromise. It was done ingeniously. Mr. Davis of Mississippi was catechised in regard to his construction of that policy. That Compromise excluded slavery above the parallel of 360 30', without excluding or recognising it below-it was intervention above the line against slavery, and non-intervention below. Would Mr. Davis accept that Compromise, for the present Territories? Mr. Davis had already said. and he would repeat, that what he demanded was this, the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific. with a specific recognition of the right to hold slaves below that line! "Ah"-said Mr. Cass-"that would not be the Missouri Compromise"-and then he went into an argument to show that that Compromise (the one proposed by Mr. Buchanan, recollect) was not so good for the South, as his dettrine of Non-Intervention; for, while it secured Non-Intervention only below 360 30', his and below. The demonstration was complete Mr. Buchanan was foiled—the Missouri Compromise was no more talked of-Mr. Cass had language of the X. correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, (understood to be Mr. Grund, who is doing all he can to vilify every statesman true to Liberty, and magnify every statesman, compliant with slavery,) "the General has reconquered his

So thinks the Washington Union, which con-

Nothing is more certain than that Mr. Bu-States are appealed to by every variety of motive, including contingent promises of future Executive favor, to lend them a helping hand.

sible of the Slavery Question now before to California and the Territories, laboring by the

struggle for Freedom in the Territories, in which the People of the free States have been so deeply and generally engaged for the last three years, is to be decided adversely to their will, solemnly and repeatedly declared !

Now, we predict, with undoubting confidence, that not one of the Presidential aspirants, through whose efforts the Jeffersonian policy of Slavery-Restriction has suffered detriment, will ever people the vast Territories of this Union.

THE COMPROMISE COMMITTEE.

Our readers will be deeply interested in the roceedings of the Senate respecting the organization of a Compromise Committee. The design of it is now palpable enough. California is ready for admission as a State. The People of the country demand her admission; a large majority of both Houses of Congress is in favor of why she should not be admitted. And yet the Slavery men, aided by Messrs. Webster, Cass, 168, on hand, will confer a favor by remailing Dickinson, Bright, and Whitcomb, from the free States, are plying every art, to compel a reference of the question of her admission to a Compromise Committee, for the undisguised purpose of con-An Inquirer lately desired us to inform him necting it in one bill with the organization of Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico, without the Proviso. They know that, should they take up separately the bill for the admission of California, they can move to amend by incorporating provisions for Territorial Governments without the Proviso, and then the sense of the Senate could be fairly obtained upon such a course. If the motion failed, the proof would be complete that a majority of that body was against the association of the two questions. If it sucgeeded, the great object aimed at would have been fairly accomplished. Every honest, sensible, fair minded person must see that this is the manly, legitimate way of obtaining the sense of the Sen-Again: these pro-slavery men know that

should they fail to connect the two questions, it would influence the fate of neither in the Senate. The bill for the admission of California is sustained by a strong majority; and it is ascertained beyond a doubt, that bills for the establishment of Territorial Governments, without the Proviso, will also command, as separate measures, a majority of the votes of the Senate. The entire vote of the Southern delegation, (excepting the two Delaware Senators,) and the votes of Messrs. Webster, Cass, Dickinson, and two or three more Democrats from the free States, will be given for them. Why, then, should not the majority in the Senate pursue its objects by the ordinary methods of legislation? Why not meet the minority in open Senate, upon equal terms, and, after a free discussion of each particular measure. decide it by votes honestly and intelligently given? Ah! there is an ulterior object to be accomplished. The majority in the Senate seeks, by an unfair mode of legislating, to influence the decision of the House. "Send us," says a distinguished tactician of the House, "separate bills for the admission of the State of California and the organization of Territorial Governments, and we shall not be able to connect them: the former will term is so brief, that hardly is one canvass over pass, the latter will probably fail. But, unite before another begins; so that the country has them in the Senate in one bill, send us that, and no rest from party turmoil. The game for the we shall be able to force it through-and thereby Presidency is in fact always going on, and, as the defeat the policy of Non-action recommended by Gene-

Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, the great Whig leaders, lend themselves to this plot, and the former even assumes the lead in it-actuated as much. perhaps, by a concealed hostility to the Administration as by any other motive. They must know that in pursuing such a course, they go against precedent, against reason, and put at serious hazard the bill for the admission of California, Presidency; and candidates, in choosing their while, should they succeed in their plan, the ques tion of slavery-extension would continue to agitate the country. But one thing would consol them—the reflection that they had been able to baffle the policy of the Administration on the great question

There is nothing strained in this suggestion Did not Mr. Webster declare that the nomination of General Taylor was one "not fit to be made?" Did he ever say a word in hearty support o the nomination? Could Mr. Clay, after publish ing a manifesto of reasons why he should again be the candidate of the Whig party, forgive the politicians who differed from him in opinion, and preferred to the great Embodiment, an old soldier, anfamiliar with civic life? Has he ever forgiven that old man, for occupying a chair to which he believed himself to have the best title? From the day General Taylor was inducted into office, has either of these distinguished civilians shown a cordial disposition to sustain his Administration Has either dropped a word in the Senate that intration? Has either defended it against the assaults of its powerful adversaries? On the con trary, on the great Question of the day, on which alone the Administration has declared its policy. have not both these statesmen arrayed them selves in opposition to it, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Washington Union and General Cass, for the Non-Intervention of the latter against the non-action plan of the President?

And yet these men, associated with Southern Democrats, receiving daily the homage and praise of the Washington Union, for their patriotic op position to the policy of the President, claim to charge that they are dividing and distracting the Whig party, of which he is the acknowledged head. If the public fail to appreciate such con-

duct, it must be exceedingly obtuse. How different the course of Mr. Benton! He scorns all indirection-all petty artifices of legislation. He has no disappointed ambition to revenge. He is intent upon the admission of California, as a State, in accordance with the precedents of sixty years. That question settled upon its merits, he is in favor of taking up bills for the Territorial Government of Utah and New Mexico, acting upon them separately on their merits, and passing them, we are sorry to say, without the Proviso. He will have nothing to do with log-rolling; the distinct sense of the Senate on each proposition, he would obtain, honestly plan established it in all the Territories above fairly, by the usual parliamentary means. If, in pursuing this course he be voted down, he will ibmit, without resorting to extraordinary parnentary expedients to baffle the will of a ma out-generalled his opponent—and now, in the jority. But when this majority seeks to obtain an unfair advantage-when it would organize s committee, with a view to fusing different meas ures into one bill, at the hazard of defeating the most important of them all, for the sake of compelling men to vote for some things they consciciously disapprove of, to save from defeat others they wish to secure, he feels himself justified in gratulates General Cass on the fact that Mr. baffling such a dishonest procedure by all the Webster, Mr. Clay, and the most conservative means which Parliamentary rules have put in his ons of the Whig party, have come over to his power. He has taken his stand—he has anounced his purpose—and he is not the man to give back. The majority in the Senate must chanan's month's session in Congress has proved of no effect. General Cass, it is now understood chargeable before the country with the great descent chargeable before the chargeable before t by his sanguine friends in Congress, will be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention in 1852.

Already these friends have begun the secret canable change of policy in relation to California, stated his main reason to be, a desire to avoid de lay in bringing in California. If this desire still exist, his course is plain. Let him abandon the attempt to entrap the minority of the Senate, and agree to take up in their order, the bills relating

to California and the Territories, laboring by the

fair voting in open session. Let Mr. too, reconsider his course. He pro-

We ask the People of the free States, what fesses to be in favor of the admission of Califor- the North, and through it to bring Public Senti- THE SELF-CONSTITUTED GUARDIAN OF THE an be expected of a Congress subjected constant- nia; he declares that he attaches very little imly to such influences? As an accommodation to portance to a Compromise Committee, not sup- We took Mr. Clingman's Letter to Mr. Foote certain Whig and Democratic gentlemen who are ambitious for Presidential honors, and to promote the views of certain members of Congress the organization of such a committee. Very movement on foot to unite the Southern members anxious for future Presidential favors, the great | well; since his mind is so equally balanced, sup- | without distinction of Party, for the purpose of pose he show a little courtesy to the large and respectable minority who are opposed to any arti- in the election of Speaker and other officers, of fice or expedient which must prevent Senators from voting their real sentiments. And since his object is to facilitate public business, suppose he relinquish the attempt to force a measure

which he now knows must delay public business. We are sorry to see Mr. Whitcomb of Indiana recording his vote in favor of this Compromise reach the prize for which he has bowed to the Committee. He is a practical man—and we know behests of the Slave Power, and consented to not what motive, except a willingness to gratify hazard the destinies of the millions who are to General Cass, could have induced him to support a measure so well calculated to embarrass action on a question which, we are confident, he is anxious to have settled with the least possible

Mr. Foote, the projector of the Committee, must sisting in the measure. In urging it, he has | Senators, had a majority of four! shown good temper, and a great deal of firmness, and he has succeeded in obtaining a vote on his proposition—but that vote must have convinced House and in the Senate, which could act in him that no good can be expected from a Commitit. Not a single decent reason has been shown tee of Compromise, raised in opposition to the will of nearly one-half of the Senate, and of all the Senators from the free States, except five. The Proviso. Men, who in the vital matter of or-Why not relinquish the project, and be content to pursue his object by the ordinary methods of legislation, meeting upon equal terms the opponents of his views? Certainly, this would be more in accordance with the frankness and boldness which mark his proceedings generally.

Meantime the country will watch the acts and votes of every leading man of the Senate in this extraordinary attempt to constitute what may properly be styled a Log-Rolling Committee

THE WILMOT PROVISO AND ITS NORTHERN SUPPORTERS.

The New York Tribune, observing a Telegraphc Despatch in the New York Express, announcing the prospect of an adjustment of the Slavery Question on principles of compromise, through the efforts of Cass, Webster, and others, has the following comments upon the intelligence:

"Presuming, from all we hear, that there is some foundation for this bulletin, we have a few words

to say about it.
"We are yet to be convinced of the propriety of connec ing the admission of California with any other question whatever. California is a State, which Congress can admit or reject, but cannot remand into a Territorial condition. If she is not wanted in the Union, she will not cry about it she is perfectly able and willing to take care of herself. But she is in no danger of being rejected. All her friends ask is the vote, and when can be reached she will go through each House by a vote of nearly two to one, without compromise. She can be put through by daylight, and ask no odds any how. Why, then, include her in any ompromise?
"New Mexico has her hand in the tiger's mouth,

unhappily, and we have long been convinced of the necessity of some compromise to release it. If the Northern 'Democracy,' as they call them-selves, would vote to organize her with her ancient and rightful boundaries, (as they will vote to admit Texas,) we would prefer no Compromise at all. But since they won't do it, and she is in peril of subjection to Texas, we will consent to any reasonable compromise to save her. We would agree no other way of escape for her being open—to or-ganize her and Utah without the Proviso, if we night thereby effectively and conclusively shield

ner from the grasp of Texas. That we consider a organizing New Mexico without the Proviso which does not give her a clear quittance and ample protection from the pretensions of Texas should be opposed to the last gasp.

"Perhaps the boundary of Texas,' says 'An Eye.' The People will 'admire to see' a list of What, for example, shall we say of the New What, for example, shall we say of the New What, for example, shall we say of the New What, for example, shall we say of the New What, for example, shall we say of the New What, for example, shall we say of the New What, for example, shall we say of the New What, for example, shall we say of the New What, for example, shall we say of the New What, for example, shall we say of the New What, for example, shall we say of the New What what even he was provided in the same way to shall we say of the New What, for example, shall we say of the New What, for example, shall we say of the New What, for example, shall we say of the New What.

ganize the Territories without the Proviso and not shut out the claim of Texas to dominion over he better part of New Mexico. For what reason should a Representative of Free Labor do anything of the sort? Better, far better, leave her unorganized than that.

"But again: We are prepared to sacrifice much to rescue New Mexico from the peril or the fear of Texan subjugation, but not too much. If we waive the Proviso to this end, that should suffice. To call on us to buy off Texas beside, by giving her several millions of dollars for her preposterous claim, is not fair. If we pay her off, we ought not to be asked to waive the Provis we waive the Proviso, we should not be asked to buy off Texas. The odds must not be all

against us.
"Friends of Freedom and Justice! be not obstinate, but be wary! Secure all the good you can, but if nothing good is practical affirmatively, there will be virtue in saying No! That is a pretty safe word to say when no good is clearly attainable—no evil can be surely prevented. But we will hope that an adjustment that will do is not impracticable."

The New York Tribune is one of the prominent champions of the North, equal to any of its class in ability and zeal. The editorial copied above is a fair specimen of the tact, sagacity, and spirit with which it has advocated the cause of Free

How it may strike others, we know not: but the temper and policy indicated by it, and the kindred policy of a majority of the Whig and Democratic Journals of the free States, are directly calculated to paralyze the friends of Freedom, to encourage its foes, and to strengthen them in their aggressive demands.

Last year, after the reception of the intelligence of the formation of a State Constitution in California, excluding slavery, the Tribune congratulated its readers upon the settlement of the Question of Slavery, and charged upon those who he is trying to make a sort of wooden-nutmer continued the work of agitation, a design to achieve some selfish purpose, or to embarass the Administration.

We warned the Public against deception and a

false security-insisted that the Question was be his friends, and would resent as an insult the as far from being settled as ever-that its position was changed, and new embarassments thrown about it-that the new State would only comprehend one-half of the Territory of Californiathat its admission would be resisted by the Pro-Slavery men, not absolutely and directly, but as a separate measure—that the question of Territorial Governments for Deseret and New Mexico, and the question of boundary between the latter and Texas, would be connected with a bill for the admission of California, in the form of a compromise adjustment, the slaveholders demanding the abandonment of the Proviso in the Territorial Governments on the condition of their consent to the admission of the new State. Repeatedly did we urge this view, for the purpose of stimulating the vigilance of the friends of Free Soil, and pre venting them from relaxing their efforts. The Tribune and other party papers cried, Peace! Peace! and the People generally relapsed into the indifference which ever attends a state of

false security. Well, events have turned out precisely as we expected. The slaveholders from the first day of Congress have demanded that the questions con cerning the admission of California, the settlement of the Texas boundary, and the organization of Territorial Governments, be adjusted in one bill, a bill in which the Wilmot Proviso shall be repudiated; the tendency of things in Congress for the last four months has favored this policy, and for sme weeks past it has been known that Messrs. Clay, Cass, and Webster, would probably sustain it. And now, what do we hear? A faint note of protest from the Tribune! "Prefoundation!" why this fradulent plan of settling the question has been the purpose of the slaveholders from the time California excluded slavery, and all their tactics in Congress have been shaped with a view to its accomplishment. But, let us be thankful that the Tribune is at last awake-probably, other Northern sentinels on the ratchtowers of Freedom will begin to rub their eyes, by the time slavery shall have won the

Before the meeting of Congress, we made

ment in that quarter to bear upon Congress making the question of slavery extension, a test securing to the Extensionists the absolute control of both Houses of Congress, and of compelling the members of the old parties from the North to renounce or waive the Proviso.

Such a plot, we argued, called for corresponding union among the opponents of Slavery Exten-sion. But, the warning was unheeded. The Press and the People of the Free States seemed alike indifferent. What was the result? The Principle of Slavery-Extension obtained a com- who are Democrats. plete triumph in the organization of the House and in the construction of the Committees of the Senate, although, in the former body the representatives of the free States had a clear majority of forty-nine, and in the latter, the members of low see, we are sure, the inexpediency of per- the free States, with the aid of the Delaware

The Speaker of the House was elected as Slavery-Extensionist, and every Committee in the relation to slavery, was so organized as to promote the policy of non-restriction.

ganization, would vote so as to place that measure at the absolute mercy of the slaveholders. could not be relied upon when the question should come up on its merits. The Party considerations which had controlled them in the former ease, would control them in the latter.

The Tribune might have foreseen this so might other Party presses at the North-and it was in their power to arouse the People to the danger, and to evoke such expressions of sentiment, as might have arrested the march of Compromise in both Houses. But they did not do it. While they all slept, the Devil was busy sowing tares, and these have sprung up so thickly that you can hardly tell where the wheat is.

The downward course of the old parties has been gradual, but steady. The President's policy of non-action, though not a formal sacrifice of the Wilmot Proviso, was accepted by the Whig Party generally. This broke the tie of sympathy which till then had bound both the old parties to support the Proviso. The Democrats did not choose to go over to a new platform erected by their opponents, and become the supporters of the Adninistration; many of them having adhered to the Proviso merely from motives of policy, now felt released from it by the change of policy in the Whig Party; some too shrunk from the prospect of being left alone to bear the burthen of a measure odious to the South. The votes taken in the House during the early period of the session revealed the growing defection.

The Press was apathetic, the People were indifferent. The South was united; her Representatives and Senators in Congress plied all the arts of intimidation and flattery. What could be expected? The silence of the press, the apparent absence of excitement in the North encouraged still further defection on the part of Northern members. Since the waiver of the Wilmot Proviso had provoked scarcely a murmur of disapprobation in the Whig Party, why not strike a final blow at Free-Soilism, by settling the whole question at once, without a word about the Proviso? So thought Daniel Webster, and so he spoke. It did seem at first as if this were rather fair compromise, since we cannot secure what we deem most important without one. But any bill a hazardous movement for a Whig Statesman

> What, for example, shall we say of the New York Tribune? Read the article quoted aboveand tell us, wherein practically, it differs from the policy of Mr. Webster. The editor is greatly concerned about New Mexico-he fears that a arge portion of her territory may be absorbed by Texas-and therefore, he would consent to abandon the Proviso, to organize the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, on the Cass Principle of Non-Intervention, provided Texas consent to relinquish her claim! If she will not do this, then, he is in favor of buying out her claim, but thinks it is not fair in that case to give up the Proviso too. Well-there is this difference between the Tribune and Mr. Webster-the latter is in favor of buying out Texas and selling out the Proviso too, while the iformer is willing to sell out the Proviso, or to buy out Texas, but thinks it rather hard to be called upon to do both !

And is it by this chaffering policy that the power of the Slaveholders is to be confronted, and their demands baffled? Give up the Proviso in New Mexico and Deseret, provided Texas will release her claim to a portion of the former! What matters it, though New Mexico save her soil from Texas, if it is to be exposed to the curse of Slavery? We would have every State, every Territory secured in its rightful boundaries, but this is a matter of less importance now than the extension of Slavery. If the Tribune believe positive prohibition in a Territorial Govern is necessary to exclude Slavery from New Mexico, what shadow of justification has it for its proposed abandonment of it? If it do not be lieve that it is necessary, why not openly renounce it like Mr. Webster? If it be in the judgment of the editor a mere bald abstraction then, in offering to give it up, as an equivalent for the abandonment by Texas of her claim, bargain. We are weary of this kied of champi onship of the cause of Human Rights. The Slaveholders have the question now pretty much in their own hands. Let them dispose of it as soon as possible. They have succeeded in disgracing quite enough Northern statesmen and politicians. Let them be merciful; let them not further degrade a section of the Union with which they must still hold fellowship under the Consti-

OFFICE-HOLDERS IN WASHINGTON.

Truman Smith in his late speech on appoint ments presented the following tables, showing the number of Whig and Democratic clerks in the several Departments, on the 4th March 1849, and on the 1st January, 1850. MARCH 4, 1849.

the State Department -

Navy Department War Department Treasury Department Post Office Department 47 156 476 320 On the 1st of January, 1850, ten months after yards, the following is the table: In the State Department -Navy Department -War Department -Interior Department 30 80 132

202

35

350

294

294

Democratic preponderance DEATH OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE,-Departed this life, last Saturday morning at one o'clock, after a week's illness, Thomas J. Campbell of Tennessee, Clerk of the House of Representatives. Mr. Campbell was a gentlemanly man, an upright officer, and respected by men of

all parties. Monday, the House adjourned in respect to his memory. SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA -- GOVERNO abrook of South Carolina, (the Legislature not being in session,) has appointed Franklin H. Elmore, formerly a member of the House, to fill the ioned by the decease of Mr. Cal-

DEMOCRACY OF NEW YORK.

The Washington Union has resumed its superintendence of the New York Democracy. It reads out of the party the New York Evening Post, the old, long-established, most able advocate of Democratic Principles, and commends to the patronage of all genuine Democrats the New York Globe, a paper of recent date, which has changed proprietors and editors thrice, and principles twice, in the course of one year! "The Post, it says, "is fanatical, factious, sectional-a Free-Soiler, and an Abolitionist"-"its narrow politics are execrable!"

And while it undertakes to regulate the Demo cratic press of New York, with equal modesty it assumes to determine what is Democracy, and

"New York," it says, "has been too long imcrat is returned to Congress out of her whole repreowing to the disappointed ambition and vindictive assions of her own favored son.

Seeing their error, we trust the good and true

This same paper, that refuses to recognise the New York Evening Post, Preston King, Martin Van Buren, as Democrats, and neglects no occasion to vilify them, although it knows that they are all distinguished supporters of every distinctive principle and measure of Democracy, never wearies in its praise of Mr. Webster, who abhors Democratic policy, and in his late speech, which has won for him the profound approbation of the Union, went out of his way to denounce and damage, as far as he could, the Democratic party! Daniel Webster, with all his Whiggery, is acceptable to the Union, because he goes against a positive law to prohibit the extension of slavery while Martin Van Buren, Preston King, and the New York Evening Post, with all their unques tioned Democracy, are execrable, because they are in favor of such a law! Of course, the Union is not sectional. Oh, no! it is imbued with a lovely spirit of nationality! And it is Democratic too-the first and great article in its creed being Absolute Fealty to Slavery !

We have no doubt that its discreet and modest counsels to the New York Democracy will be appreciated as they deserve.

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA suffers no check. Vast crowds from the West and East are now oving towards the Pacific ocean.

LITERARY NOTICES.

OSTHUMOUS WORKS OF THE REV. THOMAS CHALMERS, D. D. Vol. IX. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1850 12mo, pp. 554. For sale at Franck Taylor's.

This volume contains "Prelections on Buter's Analogy, Paley's Evidences of Christianity, and Hill's Lectures in Divinity, with two Introluctory Lectures, and four Addresses, delivered in the New College, Edinburgh." We are inclined to think this, taken by itself, by far the most valuable of these volumes. It gives a very complete view of Dr. Chalmers's style of thought as an instructor in Theology. It consists of the prelections" and hints which he had written out in short-hand for actual use in the lectureroom, and seems to give in an exceedingly condensed form the substance of his opinions on almost the whole range of theological instruction. sections or chapters. Some single passages which we have read on Butler's Analogy seem to us the most favorable specimens we have seen, both of his thought and manner.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIPE AND WRITINGS OF THOMAS CHAL-MERS. D. D. By his son-in-law, Rev. William Hanns L. L. D. In three vols. Vol. 1, 12mo, pp. 514. Publish ed and for sale as the above.

"The narrative of this volume includes what may be regarded as the period of growth and preparation. I have done little more than select. arrange, and weave into a continuous narrative those materials which his friends already possess. ed, or which friends and correspondents have kindly presented." These words from the preface indicate what we are to expect from the present volume. It extends to the year 1814. when Dr. Chalmers was of the age of thirty-four It would be superfluous to enlarge on the moral and intellectual interest of such a life.

This volume corresponds nearly, in general style, with the very neat edition of the " Posthumous Works;" and the rapid but not careless perusal we have given it interests us very much as we come to know the man more thoroughly. Some of his remarks on the effect of the poor laws and the condition of the poor, are as valuable and suggestive as anything we have seen in the same compass; and this is only one indication of the great energy, sagacity, and constant activity of his mind. His is a life abundantly worth knowing by every one. COSMOS: A SKRTCH OF A PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE

Universe. By Alexander Von Humboldt. Translated from the German by E. C. Otte. In two vols. Vol. I, 12mo, pp 375, 367. (With Index to each volume.) Published and for sale as the above.

The moderate price (seventy-five cents per volume) at which a work so crowded with information, and of the very first authority in science can be procured, reconciles us to a style of type and paper not quite worthy of it. This translation claims to be more complete than any other. and reduces the measures, &c., referred to, to the familiar English designations. So much for the merits of this edition. The mature fruit of a life like that of Humboldt, the condensed and methodized result of more than half a century of inde fatigable labor and study, needs no further recommendation from us than to state that it can be procured in so cheap and neat a form. The ranslator makes only a very slight and modest allusion to notes which he has inserted, which appear to be of no small interest and value-giving serviceable information, and explaining statements which might be obscure to one not well versed already in the natural sciences.

SERTCHES OF MINNESOTA, THE NEW ENGLAND OF THE WEST, WITH INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL IN THAT TERRIT BY DURING THE SUMMER OF 1849. In two parts. By E S. Seymour. With a map. 12mo, pp. 281. and for sale as the above.

The information contained in this volume appears to have been very industriously gathered during his travels last year in the region de scribed. It is in good season for the numerous persons whose thoughts turn westward, and seems o contain whatever is most desirable to know. The map is on a sufficiently large scale, and it is well executed. The activity, industry, and abundant resources of the country are well exhibited. A few sketches are given, presenting rather a disheartening view of the Indiana who border on the advancing tide of settlement. In justice to both author and readers, we should say that the single purpose of the book is to present as great a mass as possible of trustworthy information; and any ambition as to style or narrative is made secondary.

NARRATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPEDITION TO THE RIVER JORDAN AND THE DEAD SEA. By W. F. Lynch, U. S. N., Commander of the Expedition. With a Map from accurate Surveys. A new and condenced editio 12mo, pp. 372. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard. 1850. For sale at Taylor & Manry's.

A full notice of Lieutenant Lynch's Narrative has already appeared in the Era; and we need do no more at present than to call attention to

THE ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY, OR YEAR-BOOK of Facts in Science and Art. Boston: Gould, Kendall, & Lincoln. 1850. 12mo, pp. 392. For sale as the

We have referred with much interest and

pleasure to several portions of this very valuable volume. It comprises eight separate departments of knowledge, besides Patents, Obituary, Scientific Publications, and two Indexes; besides portrait and biographical sketch of Professo Agassiz. It is such a book as was more wanted than perhaps any other in the chronicles o knowledge, and seems to be very faithfully executed. The admirable account we have before alluded to, of the Britannia Tubular Bridge, is condensed into five close-printed pages. One is surprised at the immense amount of matter accumulated in a single year; and glad to find it mured in dim eclipse. The course of one of her methodized and given in a convenient form. We favorite and favored sons (Star of the Morning, are sorry to see that a grossly exaggerated statehow art thou fallen, never to rise again!') has ment is here admitted (p. 275) as to the strength essentially contributed, with the fanatics of the of the marble used in the Washington Monu-State, to paralyze the Republican party, and to ment. It is by no means a stone of first quality; destroy the moral force and the political power but the editors may easily satisfy themselves, or of the largest State in the Union. But one Demo- their own showing, that it will have to sustain a pressure of only one-third of what it will hear sentation of thirty-four! What a singuler phe- or, allowing for the slope of the obelisk, less than nomenon! But the Democracy of New York one-ninetieth. We regret, too, that one of the demust now see that this lamentable falling off is partments is enlarged by an unauthorized and imperfect report of one of the meetings of the National Institute. (P. 333.) The statement given is correct in the main, but the value as well as men of the State will now exert themselves to interest of such a report depends on its strict accuracy. We hope the Institute will, as contemplated, publish its own proceedings in an authentic form. Our examination of the work has shown us nothing else to except to, and we have been very highly gratified at recovering here the thousand and one scraps of information which float by one so rapidly on the flood of

EARLY CONFLICTS OF CHRISTIANITY. By the Rev. W.

else have no means of knowing.

newspapers, as well as many others we should

Ingraham Kip, D. D. New York: Appleton. For sale a Farnham's, Washington, D. C. This is an exceeding neat little volume, animated sketches of the "early conflicts" of any acquaintance with the Press of that organi-Christianity with Judaism, Grecian Philosophy, the Licentious Spirit of the Age, Barbarism, and the Pagan Mythology. It forms the first of a series of three, which may ultimately be com- 121/2 cents a week. pleted-thus introducing the peculiar "conflicts" of each age of Christian History. There is not much show of original learning, but rather an abundant and skilful use of the illustrations offered in Literature, Art, &c., and the references are rather to popular than learned works. It is of rhetoric too highly colored, perhaps, for strict and sober historic truth. This is all the better for the author's purpose, which is rather to give a hint and impulse towards the more full understanding of the subject. He writes from

Morton Montagu; on, a Young Christian's Choice.

the point of view of the Episcopal Church. *

This is a "narrative founded on facts in the early history of a deceased Moravian missionary clergyman." We are sorry that it has not the additional charm of a faithful biography, and cannot understand the writer's motive in conceal ing a name which he intimates will be easily seen, through the disguise, by all from whom was not desirable to conceal it. We are sorry to read so fair and pleasant a book with any qualification. It contains a sketch of the history and trials of that most faithful Christian body; and the powerful motive which impelled the young man's noble self-sacrifice is well set forth in the interesting narrative which follows.

THE LIFE OF JOHN CALVIN, Compiled from Sources, and particularly from his Correspondence. By Thomas H. Dver. With a Portrait. New York: Hay pers. 1850. Duodecimo, pp. 459. Index. For sale at Franck Taylor's. This is a compact, careful, critical, rather un-

sympathizing life of a very remarkable man. Its fulness and honesty of statement (as appears on the face of it) must make it very valuable as a piece of ecclesiastical biography. We have as yet read only fragments of the book; but every page that we have opened has happened to contain something in disparagement of the great Genevan reformer. So that it appears to us beforehand that we are not to expect here that sort of candor, to say nothing of sympathy, which is essential to the true understanding of any man. It may therefore, perhaps, serve as a critical check on what the author considers the over-estimate made in the Life by Dr. Henry, rather than the truest account of the man. We are the more anxious to do John Calvin justice, that there is hardly any historical character of any eminence, not absolutely bad, who excites less of our personal sympathy than he.

MEMOIR OF THE LIFE OF JAMES MILNOR, D. D., late Rector of St. George's Church, New York. By Rev John S. Stone, D. D. Abridged. Published by the American Tract Society. Duodecimo, pp. 549.

It is seldom that a religious biography gives more agreeable impression of one, than this of Dr. Milnor. He seems to have been eminently deserving of the respect and affection with which his biographer regards him. A little skill in to make our own abridgement, probably at a great disadvantage.

The American Tract Society have also published the following: 1. THE MISSIONARY'S DAUGHTER: A Memoir of Lucy Good all Thurston, of the Sandwich Islands.

A brief and touching biography of a pure minded, devout, affectionate child, who died at the age of seventeen and a few months, on a visit to America. 2. MEMOIR OF CHARLES HENRY PORTER, & Student in Theology. By E. Goodrich Smith

At the age of nineteen, Mr. Porter, then nerchant's clerk in Norwich, Connecticut, received a very strong religious impression; and thenceforward showed remarkable energy, aptness, and devotedness in the work of religious teaching. A more striking instance of the possession of a fixed and ruling purpose is seldom seen. His earnest desire to become a preacher

of thirty. The volume is made up in great part from his letters and journal. 3. THE DIVINE LAW OF BENEFICENCE. By Rev. Parson

was only just gratified, when he died, at the age

An argument for methodical and systematic charity occupies the greater portion of this little book. Some practical hints and several striking instances of liberality on principle, make it very interesting and suggestive.

From James Monroe & Co., of Boston, we have received the following-(for sale at Taylor &

Maury's:) 1. Trap to Catch a Sunbeam.

4. Sequel.

No Sunday School books have been more pop ular or more universally praised than these. Some 12,000 have been "sold within a few months." It is a set very neatly got up, and constituting the most charming and unexceptionab of children's reading. Nothing can be more commendable than the purpose and spirit of both sets of the above publications. It is a cheering thing to find that religion and morality have their share in determining the cheap publications of the day.

NED ALLEN, or the Past Age. By David Hanney, Esq.

Harpers' republication of English books is, a majority of cases, quite a sufficient guarantee of their character. This last work is one of the this edition. It is in plain and readable type; few exceptions. It is not marked by anything and the revision the work has undergone has re- out of the usual way of novels. It is rather a moved some parts which have been the subject of prosing detail of every day life in Scotland. pretty severe criticism. We commend it as a There is nothing worthy of note, if we may ex-

very pleasant account of a novel and remarkable | cept the enormous quantities of intoxicating liquors drunk on all occasions of social intercou Let us be thankful that this usage belongs to the "Past Age." With this exception, the moral of the book is very good; and, for those who have the patience to plod through its pages, it is very harmless reading. For sale by Franck Taylor.

Noman's FRIENDSHIP: A Story of Domestic Life. By Grace Aguilar, author of " Home Influence !

Those who have read "Home Influence" will eed no other inducement to cultivate a farther acquaintance with the graceful and truly feminine author. In the work before us, she has fully sustained her reputation; and while we cannot believe that the offices of friendship are the highest exercise of woman's peculiar gifts, we are glad to see so able a refutation of the off-insinuated slander that she is incapable of any very disinterested or devoted attachment of a less ardent character than the master passion, Love.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

The New York Tribune comes to us greatly enarged, in quarto form, with 48 instead of 28 columns. This change, it says, will cost \$20,000. but it is demanded in order to accommodate advertisers, the receipts from whom during the last year, exceed those of 1842, some \$30,000. Nine years ago the first number of the Tribuse was resented to the public, with a list of not more than 1,000 subscribers. The following extract from an editorial in that paper will give some idea of publishing newspapers in New York:

"Our present regular issue is 15,360 copies of our Daily, 1,680 of our Semi-Weekly, and 39,-720 of our Weekly edition, beside a growing European and a very large though unsteady Cal ifornia edition. Our first week's business foo up, expenses \$525, receipts \$92: our last week's aggregates were, expenses \$2,446, receipts \$3,130; balance on the right side, \$684. It is not always so large as this, but it has been larger, and is generally one that we have no reason to complain of."

We differ in our views of public measures generally from the Tribune; nor do we think it always adopts the best mode of advocating the cause of Human Rights; but, it is the ablest, most instructive, and most independent daily paper of near 300 pages, containing five picturesque and the Party to which it belongs—so far as we have

> The Daily Tribune, notwithstanding its enlarge ment, continues to be published at \$5 a year, or

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 9, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era :

The returns of the late election for delegates to the State Convention for revising the Constitution have been received from nearly the entire State. From present appearances, the Whigs will have from forty to forty-five members of the Convention. There will be eight Free-Soilers; of whom, five were elected by a union with the Democrats; and the balance of the one hundred and eight members of which the Convention will be composed will be Democrats proper, giving them a clear majority-In some of the districts, the Free-Soilers united with the Democrats; in others, with the Whigs; giving their votes to such candidates of either party as they thought could be trusted with the nterests of freedom. Thus, in Cuyahoga they coalesced with the Whigs, electing Reuben Hitchcock and S. J. Andrews, who are essentially conservative in their views, so far as bank and law

learn, is James W. Taylor, editor of the Sandusky Mirror, and formerly of this city. The Whigs continue to lose in the Reserve. In that section of the State. In the Constitutional Convention the number will be reduced to three-The election seems to have excited very little interest in any part of the State; though the Convention question was a very important one, it could not bring the people out. In some of the interior counties scarcely half the average vote

reform are concerned. On the other hand, in

Huron and Erie, hitherto a Whig district, the

Democrats and Free-Soilers united, and elected

their two delegates; one of whom, I am glad to

was polled. In our city election, the Democrats have carried majority of the Council, for the first time in twenty years. The vote for delegates to the Convention, also, as well as for other offices, shows a Democratic majority existing in the city. This has been brought about by the increase, for some years, of naturalized foreigners, nearly all of whom vote with that party; and more lately, by the annexation of a large district to the city on the north, which was largely Democratic.

The new Council organized yesterday, and stood nineteen Democrats to fourteen Whigs. All the officers chosen were of the former party. and it is expected that they will make a "clean sweep" of all Whig incumbents. The result devolves important duties upon those having a working majority, as there has been great complaint for some years as to the management of city affairs. The city debt is as large as it ought to be for a place like this, and the taxes have become quite as high as the people will submit to with any patience. One of the causes of this is the taken by the city in railroads and canals, much of which is unproductive, and on which the interest has to be paid. A year ago, the people voted, six to one, for an appropriation of a million of dollars to the great St. Louis railroad, and at compression would make of this a volume half as large and twice as interesting. As it is, we have priations made, our city debt would amount to over three millions. It is time that some measures of retrenchment and reform were carried out, and he new Council will deserve and receive the

thanks of the people, if they succeed in effecting something in this way. Emigrants for California in large and small parties are continually passing through our city, some taking the overland route, others the steamers at New Orleans for the Isthmus. A number who have gone were farmers in this State, or Indiana who have sold out at a less price than they would have taken for their land two years ago, and have taken their families with them to settle in the land of gold. A considerable number of young men from this city have left within a month past, some of whom are mechanics, expecting to work at their trades in the land of their choice. It is the opinion of many that the emigration from the Northwest is as great as it was a year ago. Yours, P.

ELECTION IN CONNECTICUT.—The Hartford Re-"We have taken considerable pains to get an

accurate account of the state of parties in the Legislature just elected. The result is as follows: Senate.—Democrats, 10; Whigs, 6; Free Soil, 4; and one doubtful, it being necessary to wait for the official returns to determine whether Burnham or Marks is elected in the third dis

House.-Democrats, 108; Whigs, 98; Free-In this statement we set down none as Free Soilers, but those who are known to be actual members of the Free Soil party. Our advices

make it certain that there are sixteen men in the House who belong to neither of the old party organizations. There are four such men in the Senate. Several other members of the House are reported as Free Soil party men, and may prove to be such. But we count only those of whom our authorities make us sure." The Free Soil men, it is seen, hold the balance of power. We hope they will use it so as to pre-

vent the election of any non-interventionist to any office whatsoever. CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN OHIO. - The Democrats have succeeded in electing a majority of delegates to the Convention for revising the Constitution of Ohio. The Free-Soilers have returned eight members. The coalition of Whigs and Democrats in Mr. Giddings's district was ut-

terly routed by the Free Soil candidate. THE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION .- The bill for the exemption of the homestead of the citizens of this State from execution and forced sale, which had already passed the Assembly by a large vote, was carried in the Senate on Thursnay, by a vote of 27 to 3, and was signed on Wednesday by the Governor. It is therefore a law. The amount exempted by it from seizure is one thousand dollars, and it does not take effect till January, 1851. New York is now the fifteenth State, we believe, in which a law of this kind has been passed.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1850. Mr. Cass presented the resolutions of the egislature of Michigan in favor of the Union, Legislature of Michigan in favor of the Union, and authorizing the Senators of that State in Congress so to act and vote as would best promote the interests of the Union. Mr. Cass accompanied the presentation with a few words in har-

nied the presentation with a few words in harmony with their spirit.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the orders of the day were called. The first business in order was the series of resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay; but these not being moved, the California Message was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Upham who wished to speak on the subject, postponed till Monday. The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Bell's resolutions. These Mr. Foote had moved to refer to a Select Committee of Thirteen, with instructions Select Committee of Thirteen, with instructions to ascertain whether they can mature a scheme of compromise for the settlement of all the ques-tions arising out of the institution of slavery. To this motion Mr. Baldwin had submitted a

To this motion Mr. Baldwin had submitted an amendment, adding thereto the following:
"But nothing in this resolution shall be construed to authorize the said Committee to take into consideration anything which relates to the admission of the State of California into the

The Vice President stated the question on the latter amendment. Mr. Benton. Mr. President, I gave, as a reason why the Senate should not mix up other matters with the bill for the admission of California, that in the course of the sixty years of our legislation and in the admission of seventeen States, there had been no example of mixing up any foreign matter with their admission. Every one had come in on its own merits, or in company with something connected with the State. It was supsomething connected with the State. It was sup-posed that there was some error in that state-ment of mine; and as I deemed it a very mate-rial thing that we should not now commence with a new State—a course which is without prece-dence in the annals of our legislation—I wished, by reference to facts connected with the admis-sion of any States to show that this thing has by reference to facts connected with the aumission of new States, to show that this thing has never been done before. The first case I cite is that of the State of Vermont. She was admitted by an act of February 18, 1791, and nothing could be more simple or brief than that provision nor more worthy of our imitation now. It is en-

" An act for the admission of the State of Vermont into this Union.

"The State of Vermont having petitioned the Congress to be admitted a member of the United Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That on the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, the said State, by the name and style of 'the State of Vermont,' shall be received and admitted into this Union, as a new and entire member of the United States of America."

f America." Approved February 18, 1791.—(1 Stat. at Lar., This is the first case; the next is the case of

Kentucky.
Act of February 4, 1791, consents to the formation of the new State, and provides that "on the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two," it "shall be received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States of America."—(1 Stat.

Ohio.—Act to authorize the formation of a Con-

December, 1816. Clear of any other matter.

(3 Stat. at Lar., 399)

Mississippi.—Admitted by joint resolution of
11th December, 1817. Contains nothing besides
the admission.—(3 Stat. at Lar., 472)

Illinois.—Admitted by joint resolution of 3d

December, 1819. Contains nothing but the admission.—(3 Stat. at Lar., 608)

Maine.—Admitted by act of 3d March, 1820.

Naked admission.—(3 Stat at Lar., 544)

Missouri.—Admitted by joint resolution of 2d March, 1821. Contains nothing but admission, and condition for the State to perform.—(Stat. at Lar. 645)

Contains nothing that does not relate to Arkansas.—(4 Stat. at Lar., 50)

Michigan.—Admitted by act of 26th January, 1837. Naked admission.—(4 Stat. at Lar., 144)

Iowa and Florida.—Admitted by the same act, 3d March, 1845. Contains nothing that does not relate to those States.—(5 Stat. at Lar., 742.)

This is the only instance, sir, in which two States have been coupled together in the same bill at the time of their admission. These States were put together. It was a case of equal dignity, and therefore they might go together. But there was nothing in the act which related to anything not immediately connected with one or both of those States. And even this precedent had been previously overruled in the case of Arkansas and Michigan, when pending before this body at the same time. These States were referred to two separate committees at the same time, red to two separate committees at the same time, reported upon in separate bills, and passed in this chamber pari passu, because it was held to be the right of each State to have a separate consideration.

Texas.—Joint resolution, 1st March, 1845.
Wisconsin.—Act of 3d March, 1847. Relates

only to concerns of the State. Now, sir, the admission of a new State into Now, sir, the admission of a new State into the Union is a clear question of constitutional authority. Congress has the written authority for the admission of States. In some cases it becomes obligatory upon Congress to admit a new State; and that is the case in every instance in which the Congress of the United States is under obligation or compact. der obligation or compact to admit a new State, when it shall fulfi such conditions as are prescribed. This is the case with respect to California. By our treaty with Mexico, we entered into a covenant with her to admit these States when it could be a state of the conditions of the to a covenant with her to admit these States when it could be done consistently with the principles of the Constitution and the system of our Government. We have both constitutional authority and treaty obligation upon us for acting upon this subject. For, as I have said before, California has fulfilled every prerequisite which is necessary to entitle her to the right of a State. She has a population for beyond what is required from any other new State—a population of one or two hundred thousand men, or what might be called a census population of six or seven hundred thousand souls—whereas, in all other cases, the upon this subject. For, as I have said before, California has fulfilled every prerequisite which is necessary to entitle her to the right of a State. She has a population far beyond what is required from any other new State—a population of one or two hundred thousand men, or what might be called a census population of six or seven hundred thousand souls—whereas, in all other cases, the population has been limited to ten or twelve thousand souls—whereas, in all other cases, the population has been limited to ten or twelve thousand men, or sixty or seventy thousand souls.

California, then, has a Constitution in her hands which gives Congress the authority to admit new states. She has the treaty with Mexico in her hands, which makes it obligatory upon the Congress of the United States to admit her when she presents herself under circumstances coming up to our requirements; and she has done it. Here, then, is the Constitution of the United States in one hand, and the treaty with Mexico in the other hand, and sixty years of the uniform practice of the Government in such cases to sustain her: the Constitution, the treaty, and sixty years of practice, without a single deviation from it.

That is the question to be acted upon, without subjecting her to the degradation of being mixed up with a subject of which she has washed her hands, for the precise and identical purpose of preventing her to the degradation of being mixed up with a subject of which she has washed her hands, for the precise and identical purpose of preventing her to the degradation of being mixed up with a subjecting her to the degradation of being mixed up with a subjecting her to the degradation of being mixed up of the precise and identical purpose of hands of the precise and identical purpose of preventing her to the degradation of being mixed up with a subjecting her to the degradation of the mixed states in a propose of the United States is, in my opinion, wronging her. In my opinion, it is an indignity to her.

That is the question of that ques

she has done what she ought not to do, in under-taking to clear herself from what she knew to be an exciting subject in the United States, and with which she wanted nothing to do.

Mr. Clay said that each of the cases referred to Mr. Clay said that each of the cases referred to by the Senator depended upon the state of circumstances existing at the time; that in the case of the admission of Missouri, the excitement prevailing was like that now prevailing the public mind, and a course was then adopted similar to the course proposed to be adopted now. What was that course? In the act which was passed by Congress for the admission of Missouri into the Union—that is to say, authorizing her to form a State Constitution and Government for herself, and to come here—in that very act was inserted a clause upon the subject of slavery generally, north and to come here—in that very act was inserted at clause upon the subject of slavery generally, north and south of 36° 30°. What was done on her final admission? Why, sir, upon her final admission, it was made dependent upon a condition relating to the African population of the United States.

Mr. Clay could not understand what indignity was offered to California by mixing her up with other subjects. It is a simple question whether it is undignified or not in California to concur in a is undignified or not in California to concur in a great scheme of national compromise, the object of which is the restoration of harmony, peace, and concord, to this people. If there is any indignity in that, it is an indignity which the whole country will share with her, and one which I am utterly unable to comprehend from anything that has been stated or can be stated. been stated or can be stated. Mr. Benton. What, sir! California concur in

Mr. Benton. What, sir! California concur in some scheme of pacification! California, standing outside of the Union, a stranger, to be associated as regards the question of admission with other topics, in a scheme of pacification in which she is to concur! The Senator from Kentucky puts it on the ground that she is not to be allowed to come in here without having the question of her admission associated with other questions, with a view to pacification, and talks about California concurring in such a proposition! Compromise! view to pactineation, and talks about Carifornia concurring in such a proposition! Compromise! Talk of California concurring in such a proposi-tion! Sir, she is concurring in the sense in which a slave bound to a stake concurs in relation to what is done to him. That is the sense in which she concurs.

whit is done to him. I hat is take sense in which she concurs.

I will not again go over the subjects with which it is proposed that California shall be mixed up. God Almighty only knows how many they will be, under the latitudinous boundless order given to this committee. I know not, sir, how many subjects they are to take cognizance of, but I intend to endeavor to ascertain before they go to the committee. I, sir, according to my reading of the Constitution, am of opinion that there are very few points on which Congress has jurisdiction in connection with the subject of slavery—very few points—and those few arise out of the construction points-and those few arise out of the construction of the Constitution. And of those few, Mr. President, in which there is a clear constitutional authority in Congress to interfere with the sub-ject of slavery, there are several which this Con-gress and all former Congresses have refused to touch—which I would myself refuse to touch, and therefore I will not delegate to any committee the power to touch them.

For the present, sir, the question is to exempt California from the consideration of this commit-tee. Now, sir, we have debated, thoroughly de-bated, the subject, but it is very questionable in my mind whether it is not a mere question of or-der, which refers itself to the Chair—whether, under an attempt of the committee to take cogni-zance of the subject of California, a question of order may not be made to ascertain whether or not, under the words of this resolution, California is referred, and that without any debate on the subject. Sir, it would have to be shown that the at Lar., 189.)
The act is in the briefest form, and contains no other subject.
The next is the State of
June, 1796. The act is in the briefest form, and contains no other subject.—(Stat. at Lar., 491.)
The next is the State of conjunction with it, or to be treated as having been born of slavery, is a thing which I undertake to say will be resisted to the last.

30th April, 1802.—(2 Stat. at Lar., 173.)

Act of 19th February, 1803, "to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the State of Ohio," declares the State to have "become one of the United States."—
(2 Stat. at Lar., 201.)

Neither act embraces. the due execution of the laws of the United States within the State of Ohio." declares the States within the State of Ohio." declares the State to have "become one of the United States."— (2 Stat. at Lar., 201)

Neither act embraces any other subject than relates to the State of Ohio.

There the act authorizing the formation of a Constitution, and her admission into the Union, were one and the same act, and containing nothing in the world that did not relate to the admission the world that did not relate to the admission of the United States."— (2 Stat. at Lar., 201)

Neither act embraces any other subject than relates to the State of Ohio.

There the act authorizing the formation of a Constitution, and her admission into the Union, were one and the same act, and containing nothing in the world that did not relate to the admission treatment of the Senator from Mission itself, and for which, I again repeat, we were so much indebted to the Senator from Kentucky; that is, and the world that did not relate to the admission of the conduct of any the called the Compromise Act.

But a Territory at the time when the Compromise Act. Yes, sir, it that at Lar, 201)

Neither act embraces any other subject than related to day that I had agreed with the Senator from Illinois and with others to vote for taking up the California bill, it was with the understanding that this whole matter should be disposed of to-day. But as this plan has been defected, and the whole day taken up in the discussion of the amendments of the Senator from Mission of the amendments of the Senator from Mission of the conduct of any the called the Compromise Act.

But now comes the act of admission itself, and for which, I again repeat, we were so much independent of the votes of Free States with him for the scheme of using California bill. Ms as means to kill the Proviso. He found himself in very strange company—Cass, Dickinson, Whitcomb, and Bright! Mr. Webschem, and the scheme of using California bill, it was with the understanding that this whole m were one and the same act, and econtaining nothing in the world that did not relate to the admission of the State.

Louisiana.—Admitted Sth April, 1812. The act includes nothing that does not relate to that State—(2 Stat. at Lar., 761)

Indiana.—Admitted by joint resolution of 11th December, 1816. Clear of any other matter.—(3 Stat. at Lar., 399)

Mississippi.—Admitted by joint resolution of 11th December, 1817. Contains nothing besides the admission.—(3 Stat. at Lar., 472)

Illinois.—Admitted by joint resolution of 3d December, 1819. Contains nothing but the admission.—(3 Stat. at Lar., 544)

Missouri.—Admitted by act of 3d March, 1820.

Naked admission.—(3 Stat. at Lar., 544)

Missouri.—Admitted by joint resolution of 2d March, 1820.

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Missouri.—Admitted 3th April, 1820.

Missouri Naked admission.—(3 Stat at Lar, 544)

Missouri.—Admitted by joint resolution of 2d March, 1821. Contains nothing but admission, and condition for the State to perform.—(Stat. at Lar, 645).

I submit, sir, to the Senator from Kentucky, who supposed that there was something else mixed up with the act of admission, that it was merely when the act was passed which authorized the formation of the meeting of the Convention to form the State Constitution, but that the joint resolution for the admission of the State itself was posterior to that time. The resolution was a year after. That resolution contained a single condition, which condition being complied with, the President was authorized by proclamation to declare Maine one of the States of the Union.

Arkansas.—Admitted by act of June 15, 1836. Contains nothing that does not relate to Arkansas.—(4 Stat. at Lar, 50)

Mediciary—Admitted by act of Stat. I see the condition of the states of the Union.

Mediciary—Admitted by act of Stat. I state is all was preceded us. That is what I was the condition was a contained a single condition, which condition being complied with, the President was authorized by proclamation to declare Maine one of the States of the Union.

Arkansas.—Admitted by act of June 15, 1836. Contains nothing that does not relate to Arkansas.—Admitted by act of June 15, 1836.

Mediciary—Admitted by act of June 15, 1836.

want. Mr. Dayton. You take the hazard, by referring California, of defeating her admission, in the hope that you may bring something in along with her-she serving as a sugar plum to sweete the dose, that you may swallow them altogether. I ask now, with very great respect to gentlemen of all opinions in this chamber, whether it is just to California to place her in this peculiar position? She has a certain class of rights, not legal perhaps, which we are bound to recognise; and when we use her, not in matters connected with her own advantage, but simply for the purpose of subserving the interests of party, I submit, with great respect, that we commit an injustice upon her. Can any man doubt that this reference of California to this committee, and bringing her back connected with bills for territorial governments and the settlement of the the dose, that you may swallow them altogether. bringing her back connected with bills for territorial governments and the settlement of the Texan boundary, will tend to hazard to some extent her admission; or, if not to hazard her admission, at least to decrease the amount of votes which would be given for that admission? Is she not now, I submit, kept back simply for the purpose of sweetening the dose and making it more palatable to a majority of this body? This, I submit very respectfully, is what strikes me as obvious on the face of this matter. If it is unjust to California, is it not equally unjust to us, who desire to vote this matter. If it is unjust to California, is it not equally unjust to us, who desire to vote for the admission of California, that you send her to your committee of conference? They will take the question of her admission into consideration, and connect it with other matters, making the whole bill obnoxious to us, as would be any bill of such a character, whereby we are compelled to vote against California.

Mr. King, of Alabama, advocated a reference, and warned the Senate of the consequences, should California be admitted without an adjustment of other questions.

ment of other questions.

Mr. Webster. I am inclined to unite with those Senators who have taken the lead in this

After some remarks by Messrs. Hale and Foote, Mr. Benton said:

I wish to say, Mr. President, that what was said by the Senator from Massachusetts is fair enough in the abstract, but when you come to lock into its operation, it will be found to be very unfair. He says it is competent for any Senator to move an amendment. Certainly it is; and when we come to take up the bill, it will of course be competent for any Senator to move an amendment by adding to it; and thus we shall have the expression of the sentiment of the Senate upon it at once. This mode will save a great deal of time, besides having the effect of getting at the sentiment of the Senate, which is a material point.

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petent for any Senator to move an amendment by adding to it; and thus we shall have the expression of the sentiment of the Senate upon it at once. This mode will save a great deal of time, besides having the effect of getting at the sentiment of the Senate, which is a material point.

The Senator from Massachusetts says it is not material whether the question of combining the different subjects is taken now or after the report of a committee. Sir, there is a very great difference both in parliamentary law and in practice. In the first place, if that committee goes out, it is to be apprehended that it will be composed of those who are determined upon one thing. If not, why struggle for the committee? The names of the proposed committee were read here some weeks ago. I wish they could be read again now, if the list is convenient, as perhaps it might be seen that there will be a majority on that committee in favor of doing the identical thing in the committee room which the Senator from Massachusetts has referred to. There is a great difference in point of parliamentary law, and in everything, which side has the onus, which side has the burden of proof, which side has to establish the affirmative. Suppose that, instead of taking the vote in the Senate, where every Senator votes openly his own sentiments—and how Senators will you'd. openly his own sentiments—and how Senators will vote I never inquire—it is carried into a committee room, where there is known to be a majority in favor of the identical thing which is majority in favor of the identical thing which is contemplated here now. They will make a conjunction of these subjects, and report a measure which has to be attacked here. The burden will then be thrown upon the other side. It will come with additional weight in its favor. After the feeling which has been created by spreading all over the land that this is a committee of compromise, a committee of harmony, a committee that is going to give peace to the distracted country, which is going to reconcile a nation of brethren to each other, and prevent them from cutting one another's throats, whatever that committee may report will come back before the country as a healing measure, and whoever goes against that healing port will come back before the country as a healing measure, and whoever goes against that healing nostrum will be looked upon as a man in favor of dissension and against peace, harmony, and conciliation. It is in that point of view, and in that character, that all those will stand who shall oppose whatever this committee shall report. We are equal now. Shall we be equal then? The Senator from Massachusetts says we are equal now, and that it is immaterial which is done. Then let it alone. We have a bill here now before the Senate ripe for action, on which there is no doubt, and on which we are even; let us take up that bill and vote upon it in this chamber, and not send it to a committee first. But, sir, it is not even; the struggle here for two months shows If the thing was even, why t into this committee? Why, that it is not even struggle to get it into this committee? Why, sir, when we have a bill here, it is an injury to California to send her back and create delay

Mr. Douglas now renewed his motion to lay the subject on the table, and Mr. Foote remarked that this would be a test vote. The yeas and nays were then ordered, and the result was: YEAS-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Chase, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusett Dayton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones,

Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Upham, Wales, and Walker—26.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebustian, Soulé, Turney, Underwood, Webster, Whitcomb, and Yulee—28. So the motion was not agreed to.

The question then recurred on the amendment Mr. Baldwin called for the yeas and nays. [The only votes against this proposition from the free States were those of Webster, Cass, Dickinson, Whitcomb, and Bright! Mr. Webof Robert Dale Owen, could vote with Cass and Webster for their scheme of compromise, we cannot understand. We know very well that had his competitor succeeded, his vote would have been uniformly given for the admission of California unembarrassed with any other. as we venture to say ninety-nine hundredths of the people of Massachusetts would have desired him to the consideration of the unfinished business of

Mr. Webster read the amendments proposed to be offered by Mr. Benton, as follows:

Provided, That nothing in this instruction shall be construed to authorize the said committee to take into consideration anything that relates to

either of the four following subjects:

1. The abolition of slavery within the States.

2. The suppression of the slave trade between the States.
3. The abolition of slavery within the forts,

arsenals, dock yards, and navy yards of the United States.

4. Abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia.

And provided, further, That said committee shall not take into consideration any question in relation to the subject of domestic slavery in the United States, which shall not be specially referenced.

fornia bill at once.

Mr. Foote, after some conversation, withdrew Mr. Foote, after some conversation, withdrew his motion of instruction, and then moved that the resolutions of Mr. Clay, and those of Mr. Bell, be referred to a committee of thirteen.

To this, Mr. Benton moved the amendment ofered to the other motion by Mr. Baldwin, as fol-

lows:
"But nothing in this resolution shall be con-The ayes and noes having been ordered, were taken, and the yeas were 26, nays 28—those who had voted nay on the resolution to lay on the table,

also voting nay on the resolution to the value, also voting nay on this question.

Mr. Benton announced his intention to offer a series of amendments, denying all power in Congress to touch certain questions of slavery, and stated that on each he should call for the yeas and nays.

The question recurring upon the amendment of

The question recurring upon the amendment of Mr. Baldwin of Connecticut, Mr. Bradbury made a few remarks, stating that it was his purpose to obey the instructions of the Legislature of his State to vote the Proviso, and arguing the expediency of the proposed committee of compromise.

The Secretary then, at the request of Mr. Benton, now read his amendments.

Mr. Mangum called upon the Senate to vote them down, as they were only calculated to embarrass the question.

barrass the question.

Mr. Clay thought he had an amendment which

Mr. Clay thought he had an amendment which would obtain the unanimous concurrence of the Senate, and he moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Benton, as follows:

"Provided that by nothing herein contained shall the committee be authorized to take into consideration the two following points."

Mr. Cass asked him to withdraw his motion, for he had some objection to it.

Mr. Clay withdrew it.

Mr. King of Alabama thought the question raised by the amendment of Mr. Benton irrelevant—on two points there would be no difference of opinion—on two others, opinion would be divided. If obliged to vote, he would record his vote for every one of the propositions.

Mr. Benton requested the Clerk to substitute in his amendment the word "reference" for the word "instruction."

Mr. Benton then made an argument in favor of the expediency of acting upon his series of amendments, closing with the following remarks—

I have offered this as my compromise; I have offered it as my peace-maker, my healer, my restorer, as my balm of Gilead; it is to relieve the hearts of the Senators, and let the people look inside and see what is in them, and they will see there is no cause for agitation, and that is what I want to show.

Mr. Webster could not see the propriety of introducing at this time these general propositions.

Mr. Hale moved to refer the whole subject to the Committee on the Territories.

Mr. Clemens. I shall vote against this motion, because, like the Senator from New Hampshire, I

the Committee on the Territories.

Mr. Clemens. I shall vote against this motion, because, like the Senator from New Hampahire, I want to vote on the proposition submitted by the Senator from Missouri. I think that Senator will find he is mistaken, and that the Senate is not so unanimous as he supposes. At all events, I desire

to put the matter to the test, and then I am ready to move to lay the whole matter on the table.

The question was taken on Mr. Hale's motion, which was lost—yeas 23, nays 31.

Mr. Clay, to prevent misapprehension, would move to amend the amendment, as follows:

"Provided, That nothing in this reference shall be construed to assert or imply the existence of any power whatever in Congress for the abolition of slavery within the States, nor the suppression of the slave trade between the States, nor that Congress ought to abolish slavery within the Ostates, nor that Congress ought to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia."

Mr. Clay asked Mr. Benton whether he would accept his amendment.

The Vice President. Is the Senator from Missouri understood to accept the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. Benton. Why, all this comes suddenly upon me. It is not zetterny as my own.

souri understood to accept the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky? Mr. Benton. Why, all this comes suddenly up-

Mr. Benton. Why, all this comes suddenly upon me. It is not so strong as my own.

Mr. Davis of Massachusetts. I should like for one to have, as a matter of information, these propositions printed on our tables.

Mr. Benton. This debate to-day has been constant.

Mr. Benton. This debate to-day has been constant.

Mr. Benton. This debate to-day has been conducted in a way pleasant to my feelings, and I doubt not to the feelings of the Senate. Agitating, exciting, and distracting as is this subject, yet we are acting upon it like a calm and deliberate Senate, and I am willing to go home and sleep upon it, and come back to-morrow and finish it up harmoniously and understandingly to all. Intelligibility and harmony, that is all I wish.

Mr. Foote. There are, no doubt, several Senators who are desirous of postponing and avoiding ors who are desirous of postponing and avoiding

Some commotion took place; a motion to adjourn The Vice President. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky; or, is the Senator from Missouri understood to accept of

Mr. Benton. Yes, sir. It is not so strong as my own, yet I will accept of it. I am for harmony

Mr. Clay. Ah! Very well.
Mr. Upham. I ask that the vote may be taken

n each proposition separately.

Mr. Benton. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Benton. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Chase. The question now is understood to be on the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky. A great variety of amendments have been proposed here, upon which we are required to vote seriatim or altogether, for the purpose of compelling a deliberate expression of this body at this time, and under these circumstances. Now, I apprehend that the value of an expression thus obtained is vastly overrated. I have said, already, that I do not believe Congress has the constitutional power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the States. I hold that opinion; but, if this question is forced now, I shall vote against every one of these propositions. Why force it now? Why force a question here which can turn out in no profitable result—which can give no satisfaction profitable result—which can give no satisfaction or information to the country—which will benefit nobody, and which, so far as the expression of the nobody, and which, so far as the expression of the opinion of the Senate is concerned, is perfectly worthless? If we are to meet these questions, let us debate them, and debate them fully. Let us not pass all at once, and in a hurry, upon questions of this magnitude. It seems to me every Senator must now be convinced that this mode of proceeding can result in no practical good. Upon every practical question every Senator I apprehend is ready to vote, and give his yea or nay where it will count. But we now have no practical question every senator of the country of the co ing can result in no practical good. Upon every practical question every Senator I apprehend is ready to vote, and give his yea or nay where it will count. But we now have no practical question before us, and it is perfectly obvious that, it we persist in the course which seems to have been marked out, the result will be only delay and confusion. And, after all, to-morrow we shall have the California bill before us, and thus nothing is gained by anybody except the excitement and difficulty of to-day. I move to lay this whole subject on the table.

He withdrew it at the request of Mr. Mangum, who now hoped that the propositions would be

ject on the table.

He withdrew it at the request of Mr. Mangum, who now hoped that the propositions would be voted upon.

Mr. Webster demurred: he did not wish to be forced to act hastily upon the grave questions involved in these propositions.

Mr. Clay, willing to allow time to the Senator from Massachusetts, moved an adjournment, but withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. Foote,

who said-As I stated to day that I had agreed with the

Mr. Webster said: I have made an honest effort to conform to the wishes of a part of the Senate, who have thought that some good might arise from sending these propositions to a committee. I have never been sanguine, as the Senate knows, as to any such valuable result; and after the debates and votes of yesterday, I see very little prospect that any benefit will ensue from pressing the proposal of a reference to a committee further. My own opinion is quite the other way. I think, as things now stand, nothing can come of it but a fresh series of instructions and amendments, bringing on debates and discussions of which no one can see the end. I am inclined, therefore, for my part, instead of wasting more time on these resolutions, to proceed with the bill or bills, and act directly on the several provisions as they may arise.

several provisions as they may arise. Mr. Clay warmly insisted upon a committee Sooner or later he thought they must come to it. Sooner or later we must arrive at the question whether we will or will not unite the California and the Territorial bills; for I, for one, if nobody United States, which shall not be specially referred to it by order of the Senate.

Mr. Webster said that if they were to go on in this way, they would spend a fortnight on the question of reference. If they were to be called upon to discuss all possible questions, he did not know but it would be better to take up the Caliness with which I shall acquiesce in the decision of a majority contrary to my views. So that ness with which I shall acquiesce in the decision of a majority contrary to my views. So that nothing is gained by the rejection of the committee proposed to be constituted—nothing whatever. A motion to strike out the Territorial part of the proposition, and leaving California to stand alone, would elicit a majority on the one side or the other; so that nothing is obtained by having the California bill reported separately. The union or non-union of the bills is a proposition from which there is no escape—no evasion. I pledge myself, if my life is spared, if no other Senator moves it, to move, when the California bill is ta-

moves it, to move, when the California bill is ta-ken up, the addition of the Territorial bill. Mr. Benton. Sir, this is the right way. That Mr. Benton. Sir, this is the right way. That is exactly what I proposed yesterday, in the course of the remarks that I made in reply to the Senator from Massachusetts. There is a very great difference, sir, between offering amendments here in open Senate and having them brought in by a committee. The method proposed by the Senator from Kentucky is the right one, and I hope that the Senate will pursue that course. If the conjunction of subjects be made by the Senate, I shall of course acquiesce; I shall offer no further resistance, but not so if made by the committee. This, sir, is the proper course; it is certainly the fair parliamentary course; it is in accordby the fair parliamentary course; it is certainly the fair parliamentary course; it is in accordance with parliamentary practice. And now, sir,
I wish to say to the Senate, in relation to this
subject—for I wish that everything that I contemplate doing shall be known beforehand—that in a certain event there may be some amendments, which I shall have to offer. I have nine amendments, sir, now drawn up, and how many more

shall have occasion to prepare, this deponent saith not, for he doth not know; but there are nine at present, which I do know of, for I have already drawn them up.

A Senator. Let them be read.

body.

9 That they shall not connect the admission of

ions, responsibilities, or considerations.

Mr. Dickinson. I move that the whole matter be laid on the table.

be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up, and the rest of the session devoted to the consideration of an amendment reported by the Finance Committee, striking out the appropriation of \$90,000 for the erection of the wings of the Patent Office.

Without coming to a decision, the Senate adjourned. adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1850.

After petitions and unimportant morning busi After petitions and unimportant morning business, the Deficiency bill was taken up, and Mr. Dickinson supported his views in regard to the proposition to arrest the Patent Office building. After much discussion, Mr. Clarke's amendment passed, appropriating seventy thousand dollars for the purpose of completing the east wing of the Patent Office, according to the original plan, and placing in a certain form. the Patent Office, according to the original plan, and placing in a state of security the west wing, the same to be paid out of the Patent Office fund.

Mr. Rusk moved an amendment for the employment of twenty clerks in the General Post Office, in addition to the present force.

Mr. Rusk said the force was absolutely necessary, and there was no telling when the regular civil list bill would come up. The Department could not carry into effect the postal arrangements without more clerks. This was his own opinion and that of the officers of the Department.

and that of the officers of the Department.

The amendment was agreed to after a long de-

Other amendments were agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1850. After the presentation of petitions, &c., the Senate took up the Deficiency bill. A motion to senate took up the Denciency bill. A motion to strike out the appropriation for the Austrian Mis-sion was lost, and the bill was at length passed. An effort was made to call up the motion for a Compromise Committee, but it was soon relin-

quished, and the Senate went into Executive ses HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDENESDAY, APRIL 10, 1850.

committee on revolutionary pensions, so explain-ing the several pension acts as to allow pensions to the widows of those who were killed in battle, or those who died of wounds received in the service, or of disease contracted in the service; and also relieving the widows thus entitled from the necessity of making the proof, when such proof was to be found upon the public records. The bill passed through its several stages, and received a third reading. The question now pending is upon the passage of the bill.

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi appealed to the House to give unanimous consent to a motion to amend the bill so as to include as well those

who enlisted in the war of 1812 as of the revolutionary war.

Pending this, on motion of Mr. Kaufman, the

tions will be offered and sustained by Samuel Lewis, Esq.,
Hon. J. R. Giddings, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. tionary war. rules were suspended and the House resolved it-self into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Boyd in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the Cal-

fornia question.

Mr. Ross, who was entitled to the floor, spoke an hour on the slavery question. He was followed by Mr. Duer, who spoke an hour on the same sphice.

ubject. Thursday, April 11, 1950. Mr. McWillie reported a resolution in favor of printing 10,000 copies of the report of Thomas Butler King upon California, which was agreed to, but a ter considerable discussion in relation to the delay in executing the contract for the public

printing, the discussion tended to breaking up the present system of doing the printing by con-

The census bill, passed by the Senate yesterday, was received in the House to-day, and, on the motion of Mr. Thompson of Pa., referred to the Committee on the Judicary; to which also, on his motion, was recommitted the House bill on the same subject, which had been made the special order for the day.

The committees then made numerous reports of bills and resolutions.

Mr. Bayly reported, from the Committee of Ways and Means, bills making appropriations for the army and navy for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1851. They were committed and ordered to be printed.

ordered to be printed. FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1850.

The House during the principal part of the day was engaged in the consideration of private bills, among which was the Senate bill granting a half pay pension to the widow of Major General Worth. The bill was laid aside for further consideration.

sideration.

Mr. Burt, from the committee on the Galphin Mr. Burt, from the committee on the Galphin claim, asked further instructions.

Several resolutions were offered to meet the case, when finally the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Harris of Illinois, was, under the operation of the previous question, passed, viz:

Resolved, That the select committee appointed by this House in relation to the Galphin claim be interested to the Galphin claim be by this House in relation to the Galphin claim be instructed to make full investigation, and report to this House the origin and nature of said claim, the circumstances attending its prosecution before the Departments of the Government, and the passage of the bill authorizing the payment of the said claim; the names of the agents who have so prosecuted and urged the same; the amount paid on said claim, both of interest and principal; and whether the same has been paid in conformity with law or precedent; the names of the individuals to whether the same has been paid in conformity with law or precedent; the names of the individuals to whom the money has been paid, and the amounts received by each; the interest of the persons so receiving said money in said claim; and how said interest in said claim has originated to each of said persons; and all matters in anywise perti-nent to the inquiry; and that they have power to

send for persons and papers.
Adjourned till Monday. Monday, April 15, 1850.

The Speaker said that it became his melancholy duty to inform the House of the death of Mr. Campbell, late Clerk of the House, which occurred since the adjournment of the House on Friday last. He begged that he might be permitted to accompany this melancholy announcement with the single remark, that since his official association with him, he had faithfully discharged the duties of his office, so far as the same came within the knowledge or observation of the Speaker.

Mr. Gentry hoped that it would be but in accordance with the unanimous feeling of the House to adopt the resolutions which he would send to the Chair. The resolutions were read and unanimously adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of the MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1850.

sensibility the announcement of the death of the Hon. Thomas Jefferson Campbell, late Clerk of Resolved, That, as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, the members and officers of this House will wear the usual badge of mourn-

or this House will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this House in relation to the death of the Hon. Thomas J. Campbell be communicated to the family of the deceased by the Speaker.

Resolved, That the House, as a further mark of receiver for his memory do new adjance. respect for his memory, do now adjourn.

The House adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1850. The House proceeded to-day to the election of a Clerk, in the place of Mr. Campbell, deceased. Three trials were made. The votes were soattering. R. McC. Young and Mr. Prindle were the leading candidates. After motions to adjourn, for a call of the House, &c., an adjournment was final-

Departed this life the 20th of 3d month, 1850, at the residence of his parents, in Columbiana county, Ohio, JARED W. HALE, a medical student, aged twenty-six years and four months. His illness was a disease of the lungs. Although his

decease occurred in the morning of his days, he was enabled to adopt the language, "Lord, not my will, but thine be done." He died in full assurance of a blessed immortality.

In Ohio county, Virginia, on the 12th instant, ARCHIBALD TRISTLE, son of S. M. and Malvins A. Bell, aged 5 months and 23 days.

'Twas not in anger, not in wrath, The reaper came that day-Twas an angel visited the green earth, And took the babe away.

Cumberland, Maryland, papers please copy. In the village of Plainfield, on the morning of the 25th of February, after a short illness, Wil-LIAM P. WILLIAMSON, in the 46th year of his age.

He rests in Jesus, and is blest, How sweet his slumbers are.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, April 15, 1850. Flour is not quite so firm. Howard Street at \$4.87; City Mills at \$5. Red wheat, 104 cents to 110 cents; white, 112 a 120, as to quality. White and yellow corn at 51 a 52 cents.

Oats, 33 a 36 cents. Beeves at \$2.75 a \$4 per 100 pounds on the hoof, equal to \$5.50 a \$7.50 net, and averaging \$3.37\frac{1}{2} gross. Two hundred head were driven to Philadelphia.

Hogs, \$5 a \$5.50. New York, April 15, 1850. Stocks are steady, but not active. Treasuries, 115 offered; coupons, 1194.

Flour is not so firm. Sales at \$4.94 a \$5.12½

Flour common State brands; Southern brands, \$5 a \$5.25; prime Genesee, \$5.66 a \$5.62½.

Corn meal, \$2.81 a \$2.87.

Rye flour, \$281.
Red wheat at 94 a 105 cents, as to quality; Penesee, 129 cents.

Corn is scarce; sales at 56 a 57 cents for mixed

Oats, 37 a 43 cents for Southern and Northern. Pork.—Mess at \$10 a \$10.12½; prime, \$8.37. Coffee.—St. Domingo, 7¾ a 8¼ cents. Cotton has advanced one quarter of a cent.

The public are hereby notified that William Beard, of Union county, Indiana, is appointed General Agent for Union Literary Institute, (a manual labor school for colored youth, located in Randolph county, Indiana,) and is fully uthorized to solicit donations, receive moneys, &c., for the nstitution aforesaid, and is hereby commended to the liberality and kind offices of the philanthropic and humane in those places which he may visit. By order of the Board of Managers. EBENEZER TUCKER,

Corresponding Secretary.

SPEECHES FOR SALE BY BUELL & BLANCHARD, Sixth Street, south of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Debate in the Senate on the Right of Petition, containing pages. Price, \$1 per 100. Speech of Mr. Thaddens Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in the

House of Representatives, on the Slavery Question. Eight pages. Price, 50 cents per 100.

Speeches of Mr. Bissell of Illinois, and Mr. Campbell of Ohio, on the same subject. Price of each, 50 cents per 100. Speech of Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, on the Slavery Question, delivered in the Senate of the United States March 4, 1850. Price, 50 cents per 100.

Speech of Mr. Seward, of New York, on Mr. Clay's Com-

Speech of Mr. Seward, or New York, on Mr. Clay's Compromise Resolutions, delivered in the Senate of the United States, March 11, 1850. Price, §1 per 100.

Speech of Mr. Fowler, of Massachusetts, on the Slavery Question, delivered in the House of Representatives, March 1, 1850. Price, \$1 per 100. 1, 1800. Price, \$1 per 100.

Speeches of Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, and Mr. Chase of Ohio, in the Senate, on the Territorial Question. Price of

each, \$1 per 100. Speech of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, in the House of Reprentatives, on Slavery in the Territories. Price, 50 cents

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN AND FOR-EIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society is appointed to be held this year at the Broad-way Tabernacle, New York, May 7th, at three o'clock,

ved it- It is expected that George W. Alexander and John Cavbe present at the Anniversary. It is intended to have a meeting for discussion on the da

> S. S. JOCELYN. WILLIAM LILLIE, WILLIAM JAY, LEWIS TAPPAN.

C. B. RAY,
Committee of Arrangements. Editors friendly to the cause, throughout the cour ry, are requested to insert the above until the Anniv.

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weeks in advance.
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E. B. CROCKER. COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, & Onth Bend, Indiana. Collections in northern Indianal southwestern Michigan will receive prompt attention. April 18—6m

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THE subscribers offer for sale their steam Flouring and Grist Mill, situated in the village of Oberlin, Lorain county, Ohio The railroad from Cleveland to Cincinnati passes within nine miles south, and a plank road will be constructed from the railroad, through this place, to the port of Black River, eleven miles north—thus furnishing good conveyance to bring wheat from the south, and transport flour to an Eastern market.

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April 18—3t

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5. Francis Jeffrey.—16.—Frazer's Magazine.
7. Campbell vs. Benman.—Spectator.
8. Arctic Enterprise.—16.
With Postry (Godiva, Prayer for Guidance) and severa Short Articles.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in

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LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. PROSPECTUS.

PROSPECTUS.

This work is conducted in the spirit of Littel's Museum of Fore gn Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years; but as it is twice as large, and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but while thus extending our scope, and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader.

greater and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader.

The elaborate and stately essays of the Edinburgh, Quarterly, and other Reviews; and Blackwood's noble criticisms on poetry, his keen political commentaries, highly wrought tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain scenery; and the contributions to literature, history, and common life, by the sagacious Specialor, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Althenaum, the busy and industrious Literary Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the nober and respectable Christian Observer; these are intermixed with the military and naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin University, New Morthly, Frase's, Tail's, Ainsworth's, Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chambers's dmirable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think it good inodgh, make use of the thonder of The Times. We shall increase our variety by importations from the continent of Europe and from the new growth of the British colonies.

The steamship has brought Europe, Asia, and Africa, into our neighborhood; and will greatly multiply our connections, as merchants, travellers and politicians, with all parts of the world; so that much more than ever it now becomes every intelligent American t. be informed of the condition and changes of foreign countries. And this not only because of their neaver connection with ourselves, but because the nations seem to be hastening, though a rapid process of change, to some new state of things, which the merely political prophet cannot compute of foresce.

Geographical discoveries, the progress of colonization, which is extending over the whole world, and voyages and travels, will be favorite matter for our selections; and, in general, we shall systematically and very fully acquaint our readers with t

TERMS.

The Living Age is published every Saturday; price, twelve and a half cents a number, or six dollars a year in advance. Kemittances for any period will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

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ows:
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Judge Story-Chancellor Kent-President Adams. Judge Story—Chancellor Kent—President Adams.

I have read the prospectus of the "Living Age" with great pleasure, and entirely approve the plan. If it can only obtain the public patronage long enough, large enough, and securely enough, to attain its true ends, it will contribute in at eminent degree to give a healthy tone, not only to our literature, but to public opinion. It will enable us to possess, in a moderate compass, a select library of the best productions of the age. It will do more: it will redeem our periodical interature from the reproach of being devoted to light and superficial reading, to transitory speculations, to sickly and ephemeral sentimentalities, and faise and extrawarant sketches of life and character.

JOSEPH STORY.

Cambridge, April 24, 1844.

Cambridge, April 24, 1844. I approve very much of the plan of your work; and if it be condu tel with the intelligence, spirit, and taste, that the prospectus indicates, (of which I have no reason to doubt,) it will be one of the most instructive and popular periodicals of the day.

JAMES KENT. f the day. New York, May 7, 1844.

New York, May 7, 1848.

Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comrrehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

Washington, December 27, 1845. Published by E. LITTELL & CO.,
April 18-3t Boston, Mass

WHAT THE NOVA SCOTIANS THINK. WHAT THE NOVA SCOTIANS THINK.

From the Halifax Sun, Sept. 24, 1848.

We have never had any great faith in quack medicines, as they are called; but at the same time we think it quite possible many of these contain those healing properties which, from their beneficial influence on the constitution, have led to the many published laudatory certificates in their behalf. We have now to speak of our own experience. Last winter, for a length of time, we suffered from a heavy cold, caught in the early part of the se-son—our cauch being yielent and harassing—and more from curious to cough being violent and harassing—and, more from curiosity than any belief in its virtues, we procured a bottle of

WISTAR'S BALSAM; as d we are free to confess, that ere we had swallowed its contents, in fitful doses as prescribed, cough and cold had left us As the agent for the proprietor of this valuable medicine is now in this city, we mention this fact in proof of its qualities, that he may have our testimony, be the value of it what it may, to add to that of others similarly benefited.

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This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obstituate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended. It has been extensively used in every part of the country, particularly in the Middle and Northern States; and strong testimony, from intelligent and highly respectable persons, has been adduced in favor of its merits as a remedy for colds and coughs, affections of the chest, diseased liver, &c.

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TO REPORTERS. THE undersigned, having been appointed Reporter, for the State, of the proceedings and debates of the Convention to form a new Constitution for the State of Ohio, wishes to engage the services of several experienced and competent Reporters during the session of said Convention, which is to assemble at Columbus on the first Monday of May next.

which is to assemble at Countries and assemble at Communications from Reporters, stating the compensate per week required, and accompanied by recommendate letters from Mr. Satton of Washington, or Mr. Parkhu letters from Mr. Satton of Washington, or Mr. Parkhu of Boston, will be received up to the 15th of April. Addr. J. V. SMITH,

Daily Enquirer Office, Cincinnati, Ohio

THE NATIONAL ERA.

ARACHNE: A CHAPTER ON NEEDLES AND NEEDLEWORK.

BY MARY TRVING The Needle has had its victims, as well as the Sword. Watching the light weaving of a spider's web

over a magnificent piece of embroidery, the other day, I was irresisistibly reminded of the transformation of poor Arachne of old. What a miracle of industry must that poor victim of metamorphosis have been! What a sad example is her story of that patient, enduring toil, which often annihilates the energies both of soul and body in the unwearied but unsuccessful effort of talent to compete with genius.

Arachne, as every reader of his well-thumbed Classical Dictionary remembers, engaged in a contest for precedence in the working of embroidery with Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, who, unlike many of her sister "blues" of the present day, seems to have counted a conquest in the empire of needlework as among "the weightier matters." Patiently and perseveringly Arachne devoted herself to her toil. Undaunted by defeat in every trial and comparison, she toiled on with a fanaticism of purpose that would be called a monomania in our day, till Jove, taking pity on the poor bodily frame that held this determined soul, transformed it into that of an unsightly spider. The sentence was passed upon the infatuated child of mortality-" Weave-

Weave—weave forever! Weave, and be thy weaving still Blighted by the spoiler's skill— Rest or linger never!

Weave—weave forever!
Thou whose weakness dared to hope
With immortal art to cope,
Weave—despairing ever!

I have often pictured her, as she sat, day after weary day, bending over her endless task, before her eye quite lost its lustre, or her cheek its human brightness. The motion of her long, attenuated fingers must have become instinctive and spontaneous, long before they likened to the "hands that take hold in kings' palaces." - What mattered it to her that the ethereal essence of her soul was evaporating day by day, as she left its lamp untrimmed, its cruse unreplenished. She had staked her all on one desperate venture; and spirit must yield—and soon body also.

and spirit must yield—and soon body also.

And where were thought and feeling in that long, wasting struggle? Could no spark from a kindred soul have rekindled the dying flame of human sympathy? Could no sunlight bathing the hills of Colophon call her out to revive her fainting spirit-lamp in the fresh breezes of Heaven? Yet her fingers never swerved—her eyes never turned. No other earthly aim could win her ambition from the empire of the needle. Perhaps she viewed it, as it has since been termed, as one of the three great mechanical agencies which bear sway in our social sphere. Perhaps hers was a meaner ambition, a mere rivalry, a vain craving for immortal distinction. For this em-pire the Goddess of Wisdom strove—wisely and too successfully for the destiny of her mortal rival. She disdained not to weave the garland of this conquest among the laurels which she had won in the strife of Intellect. Happy the woman who, like Minerva, brings to the mastery of the needle a mind richly stored with the gifts of im-mortality, and who adds thereto the rural activity of the "buskined goddess." Such a one will surely win, not fame, perhaps, but that which is

far more enduring and precious—influence.
I have fancied Arachne bending over her frame, when the chaos of vacancy had settled over her soul, and its shadow was fast falling on her body, with the thick locks matted around the countenance, that no longer bore the stamp of Divinity.
Oh! the fable of her actual transformation to a

ments have been reared by other and abler hands; those who have fallen in the common warfare of sewing with starvation. But it is of a more limited class that I would make mention

There are some who doom themselves to the lot of Arachne as voluntarily and as needlessly as did their antitype—stitching the best energies of soul and body into yard after yard of paltry canvass. No wonder John Foster stigmatized the elegant embroidery he was called upon to praise, as "red with the blood of murdered Time." He wrong can never know! might have added—dyed with the hues of mur-dered intellect—a thing Time is not rich enough to buy back again. When that which should be merely a recreation, becomes, whether voluntarily or involuntarily on the part of the actor, an occupation, the mental frame dwindles into languor, as would the physical frame, if compelled guor, as would the physical frame, if compelled to subsist upon light condiments for any length of time. Such a recreation is embroidery. Fortunately for our sex and country, the "epidemic of worsteds" has passed by. A few cases here and there serve the double purpose of mementoes and warnings. Occasionally, at a fair or an exhibition room, some glaringly stitched prize landscape, wrought by the long labor of gentle fingers, and lit by the faded lustre of some tireless bright eye, tell the old-story of ambition and industry run wild.

The war began with the Constitution; or, rather, the war began before the Constitution—which is at best, as interpreted now, but a truce, not a treaty of peace.

Were it not too serious a subject for diversion, I would draw you a picture, whose absurdity would make me a madman, were not facts to come to my help, and place the cap and bells upon more illustrious heads.

I imagine you and Mr. Calhoun amid "the storm;" and you have both laid hands upon that "fragment of a wreck" which is only large enough

went speaking. Among the poor—not the very poorest, however, of our crowded cities, he saddest counterparts are to be found. There are some who have fallen from a luxurious station in society, and, delicately nurtured, shrink from the treadmill drudgery of plain sewing or active toil. There are others, who, raised in the lap of poverty herself, drink in lessons of delicacy and taste—it may be from the silvery clouds that come floating across their "little patch of sky;" you respond, "I will cut off your none!" Sort they have few other teachers. These seek expression for the spirit of beauty pent within them, in the way stern necessity points. Alas! they too often weave the shroud of their own souls! You pass into one of those splendid shops of a Broadway or a Washington street, that since the practice of the church, in not constantly declaring it such, and requiring repentance of this, as from the as adultery or highway robbery, the fault lies is adultery or highway robbery, the particuted is such But these are not the only victims. Adversity, says Freedom.

So far, they are only taking breath, and preparet of a five-story block, if you fear not trust your feet upon the rickety stairways, and you may look upon the patient, emaciated fingers that fashioned it. Look at the shrunken, drooping form, bent by unremitting toil at the low frame—look on the sallow cheeks—but look more closely into the "lack-lustre" eyes that should be the windows of a soul—and are a surrous and Michigan, and Oregon, and Michigan, and Oregon, bring freedom.

So far, they are only taking breath, and preparing the knife. "Now, give me leave to cut off a part of California—a mere finger. Let me sever from your body New Mexico; it is but an arm!" Yes, sir, the parties have taken breath—have long since begun to cut! The North was cut, when she assented to a limited term of the slave-trade! She was cut, when she set five slaves, in equality of representation, with three Northern freemen! She was cut, when she assented to a limited term of the slave-trade! She was cut, when she set five slaves, in equality of representation, with three Northern freemen! She was cut, when she assented to a limited term of the slave-trade! She was cut, when she set five slaves, in equality of representation, with three Northern freemen! She was cut, when she assented to a limited term of the slave-trade! She was cut, when she assented to a limited term of the slave-trade! She was cut, when she assented to a limited term of the slave-trade! She was cut, when she assented to a limited term of the slave-trade! She was cut, when she assented to a limited term of the slave-trade! She was cut, when she assented to a limited term of the slave-trade! She was cut, when she assented to a limited term of the slave-trade! She was cut, when she assented to a limited term of the slave-trade! She was cut, when she assented to a limited term of the slave-trade! She was cut, when she assented to a limited term of the slave-trade! She was cut, when she asserted to a limited term of the slave-trade! She was cut, when she

a mortal's span of life is too short to embrace ex-cellence in many points, and though few of Mi-

the vindication of her rights in the "glorious cellence in many points, and though few of Minerva's daughters can or ought to rival our city Arachnes in their peculiar art, still the sway of the Needle, in its relations to utility and household comfort, is not to be despised by the most gifted woman who ever woke a world's admiration. And the day of honor is dawning upon the sphere of the Needle. Women of genius are beginning to comprehend that their genius may be embodied in the actual and the comfort-giving, as well as the ideal—in the Needle as well as the leal—in the Needle as well as the Pen. I know one of America's most honored daughters—one whose praises have been echoed on other shores than ours, and whose songs live in many hearts—who does not disdain, even when friends visit her humble but tasteful home, to employ her slight hands in the service of the needle. And the ideas in her beauty-giving brain lose none of their gracefulness thereby, the sentences fall from her lips none the less sweetly rounded. She disdains not to extend the influence of her good example, by offering at the public fairs the good example, by offering at the public fairs the good example, by offering at the public fairs the such a one! There are few literati now-a-days, of whom could be made the old complaint I heard from the lips of my grandmother—

"I wish she'd leavs har books, and mend her clothes; I thank my stars, I know not varse from proces!"

"Misguided effort" is written on the fable and fate of Arachne. Perseverance, we are told, is

For the National Era. STANZAS.

Thy hand, my brother toiler, There's something in its grasp That tells me'tis no shadow, Or useless thing, I clasp; But the lever of an earnest will Of an honest heart and true, That finds in this world labor And, finding, dares to do.

Thy lip has learned to whimper No thoughts thou canst not feel; Upon thy brow was never set Hypocrisy's false seal; There's a candor in thy bluntness. in thy rugged form of speech, Worth more than all the smoothness

False etiquette can teach. Then take my hand, my brother, And an earnest word of cheer, To make more strong thy strength'ning hope And confidence of fear; There's many a go'den honor Thy sweating brow should wear

And yet thy hand will earn them, It thy heart does not despair. "ALP." Pierrepont Manor, New York.

For the National Era. TO THE HON. DANIEL WEBSTER.

No. 2. DEAR SIR: The opening of your speech, in an artistic point of view, is admirable; but as I do artistic point of view, is admirable; but as I do not propose to consider it as a rhetorical effort, but to confine myself to sentiments and principles, I must deny myself the pleasure of dwelling upon the force, transparency, brevity, unfrequent but startling imagery, unity, logic powerful in "exhausting" statement of premises, sarcasm more cutting from its partial magnanimity, and other marked peculiarities which characterize your utterance.

"Wise, moderate, patriotic, and healing doc-"Wise, moderate, patriotic, and healing doctrine," become not only Senators, but all men.
"Wise, patriotic, and healing," are good words, at all times, especially in troublous times. But "moderate" I have very little respect for. What little consideration it once had among men has been lost by its unfortunate associations. It has not kept good company for many long years, to my certain knowledge. It has so long followed upon tame-spirited men, that it is now regarded as almost a coward; and has been courted so much by time-serving divines, and office-seeking polias almost a coward; and has been courted so much by time-serving divines, and office-seeking politicians, who are too yielding by half to what may be the popular will, that its motives are more than half suspected! For my part, I avow I hate the word for its own sake. Like many a "good fellow," it is liberal out of other people's pockets—forgetting to be just before being generous. The Southern man who reaps all the benefits of slavery can afford to be "moderate." The Northern man who deems himself a millionaire only in consequence of slave-grown and slave-growing cotman who deems himself a millionaire only in consequence of slave-grown and slave-growing cotton, can afford to be "moderate." The divine whose cushioned pews are filled only with slave-holders can afford to be "moderate." The politician who knows the power of wealthy crime everywhere is exceedingly "moderate" at all times; but upon this subject of slavery the word does not convey the idea. I do not desire to be offensive; I forbear a substitute. But what are the three millions of "peeled Africans" to think of the complacent "moderation" of these magnanithe complacent "moderation" of these magnani-mous "compromisers" of principle! What are we, the five millions of non-slaveholders of the South, to think of those "moderate" gentlemen whose "courtly complaisance" subjects us to an almost equal servitude!

loathsome insect reptile was not needed. The transformation—the annihilation of the soul was the saddest of all; and it is that which has fallen upon many a one since Arachne.

I begof you, then, to spare your admirers the pain of this suspicious companion; leave it, I pray you, to the dodgers of great, but inconvenient, questions, whom God in his equal beneficence has upon many a one since Arachne.

I speak not now of the vast army of sufferers, of victims to the Needle's sway, whose monu-

in the high places of earth!

To the graphic and brief, though comprehensive, summary of the causes which have precipi-tated the country to the present great struggle, l do not particularly object. Still, I think that you

wrong can never know!

I venture to assert, also, that you have not looked steadily into "the profoundest depths" which the storm discloses. Yes, I deny that there is, has not been, or ever can be, any genuine "PEACE," until one of the great contending powers is reduced to unconditional submission, or death! The war began with the Constitution; or, rather,

I imagine you and Mr. Calhoun amid "the storm;" and you have both laid hands upon that "fragment of a wreck?" which is only large enough

trust your feet upon the rickety stairways, and you may look upon the patient, emencisted fingers that fashioned it. Look at the shrunken, drooping form, best by unremitting toil at the low frame—look on the sallow cheeks—but look more closely into the "lack-lustre" eyes that should be the windows of a soul—and read the fable of Arachne written on the tablet of flesh and life. If you still question, sit down by one who has spent years in this soul-wearing toil, and try to rouse one idea from the rust of its slumbering. There are noble exceptions—there are some among the fashioners of ornamental work who do not neglect to feed the soul's fire, even at the expense of a portion of the body's scanty livelihood. But in most instances you took into the spirit's temple, and find within "vanity of vanities" This self-sacrifice is offered up at the altars of Poverty and Pride—too often at the latter.

The old mythology was kind to Arachne, in freeing her from boudage to the mind's tenement; when that mind had deserted it. Nothing is so sad to behold as a worn-out human casket, robbed of its immortal gem.

The Needle, though, like the Pen, a most unyielding and soul-crushing master, is nevertheless a most agreeable and invaluable servant. Though a mortal's span of life is too short to embrace excellence in many points, and though few of Millor in the windication of her rights in the "glorious amontal's span of life is too short to embrace excellence in many points, and though few of Millor in the property in the properties of the mind's tenement; here is a surface of the same of the surface of the surface of the properties of the pr the vindication of her rights in the "glorious Union" by your "Southern brethren!" Cut, sir, disgracefully cut! whilst a free citizen of the North lies for a moment of time in a prison of Charleston or New Orleans, without crime, or

I, like you, have read the proceedings of the Methodist Church; but I rejoice at its division. I rejoice that there has been found true religion enough to break through sectarian drill. I rejoice that the Christian Religion has been lustrated even by a portion of its followers, from criminal subservience to a religion harmony which the subservience to a relic of barbarism, which the wild Indian has not conceived, and Mahometans have abolished, for "the honor of the Prophet, and the glory of mankind." I rejoice at it, as a shadow of future events, which indicate that there is a better time near at hand in Church and State.

I rejoice that it will wisely be taken as a sign that the time for "compromise" is past forever!

Very truly, your obedient servant,

C. M. CLAY.

March 23, 1850.

For the National Era.

A SOCIETY IN THE MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1850. Dr. Bailey: I was glad that you transferred to your columns, last week, that vigorously-writ-ten article, from the New York Independent, entitled "A Man in the Market," holding up to the world's scorn the unparalleled meanness of Louis A. Godey, of "Lady's Book notoriety. But what is it, sir, to have a Man in the market, compared with a Society? A man, who makes no public Christian profession, compared with a Society that professes to take the religious training of children under its care? Such a society is the "American Sunday School Union," that, at the bidding of the Slave Power, "dronned from its catalogue" a book that it had "dropped from its catalogue" a book that it had published for years, because one of its slaveholding vice presidents at Charleston, South Carolina, had discovered in it a definition of a slave, and

that, too, a very mild one! Now, sir, let us, as Christians, be consistent. If we and if Christian ministers feel indignant at the meanness of an individual, who has his living to get from his book, because he will insert nothing in that book displeasing to oppressors, how should we feel towards a Society of such high pretensions and professions as the Ameri-can Sunday School Union, that will thus cringe to oppressors? I know that it requires a little more nerve to expose the meanness and wrong-doing of a large body of influential men, than of s poor, solitary individual; but is the duty less imperative in the one case than in the other? But what adds to the meanness of the Society in question, is the bold assertion of its Secratary in his published letter to Lewis Tappan. In i he says-"There are in the Committee of Publication (that is, of the American Sunday School Union as stanch Anti-Slavery men as stand on American soil." Soon after the appearance of this letter, I addressed a private note to the Sec-retary, asking him to be kind enough to give me the names of those "stanch Anti-Slavery men" the names of those "stanch Anti-Slavery men" that would consent to such an act; for though I had lived in Philadelphia nearly twenty years, and knew the names of the Committee, and many of them personally, I never heard one suspected of being an Anti-Slavery man. Months passed, and no answer came. I then addressed a formal letter to him calling mean him to tell me publish. letter to him, calling upon him to tell me publicly, as publicly as the assertion had been made, min those men were. I offered this letter to two papers; and though I signed my own name in full, showing my readiness to meet any responsibility, they declined publishing it; ostensibly, on the ground that it would involve them in a personal controversy; but really, as I must think, because they were afraid of the influence of the said So-

What, then, shall be said of a Society that has done such an act : and what of its Secretary, that tells the world that "stanch Anti-Slavery have consented to it? The truth is, no "s Anti-Slavery man" has ever been, to my know-ledge, in the Committee of Publication of the Sunday School Union, and no man known to be such could ever be elected to that post.

For the National Era. SLAVERY SINFUL IN ITSELF, AND NON-FELLOWSHIP OF THOSE PRACTICING

No. 7.

Does the objector say—
"I regard slaveholding as sinful, and ninetenths of full-grown Christians do the same; but Year 1840 sanctification is a progressive work, and we are not to expect that the young convert will at first see slaveholding to be a sin; we should bring the slaveholder into the church, for the purpose of enlightening them?"

We answer:
This objection is frequent in our land. This policy has been tried for half a century, and the Christians of our country, in mass, are as a matter of fact less willing now to admit slaveholding to be sinful, than they were in the days of David Rice, Baily, Barrow, and others. Whatever may b facts concerning isolated cases, who have been thrown occasionally with minds of a different policy, the masses are further from truth now, than they were fifty years ago. And if the public mind is now beginning to wake up, the awakening results, not so much from the policy of those who take the slaveholder into the church, and thereby sanction the practice as consistent with piety, as from the policy of those who pile up facts showing slaveholding to be sinful, and, by their acts of

And if it even be true that the young convert

discipline, treating it as such.

which is its ovivous import, that you are to separate from your viring. Christ can save you living in them?

Now, John said, "Repent, and bring forth fruit meet for repentance"—that is, actions separating from your vile practices. And Isaiah, even in his dark and corrupt age, said, "Let the wicked forsake his ways, and the unrighteous man his thoughts." Then, "Let him turn to the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him: and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon." So Christ taught, and so his apostles taught; and, as we have seen, required the putting away of specific immoralities, even when these specific immoralities, even when these specific immoralities, even when these specific immoralities, even when the public mind, and the mind of the young convert, were enlightened only by the example of their small and scattering churches. This was the way to bring the convert to see the practice shrful, not by taking it into the church, and thereby saying, "The act is consistent with piety."

With this point clearly made out, we are now prepared to answer the objection of the Assembly of the Presbyterian church, (N. S.)—1846:

"We regard the system of slavery, as it exists in these United States, as intrinsically unrighteous, opposed to the law and the Gospel, and the best interests of humanity, * * yet we would not undertake to determine the degree of moral turpitude on the part of individuals involved in it."

* "We have no right to institute and prescribe tests not recognised in the Scriptures."

We reply:

1. If we should use Pillsbury's parody, and change the word slaveholders into sheepstealers,

"one of the grand elements of character," but perseverance, in itself, is not character, and will as it is, it is often used by slaveholders; and is the best they have. It is to be regretted that you so stated the qualition, that you either mean the same thing, or mean nothing!

Besides, it would have been easy for you to have shown that slavery has from time immemorial vision, at once the Present and the Past, and seer, even in the dimness of the Future, a light to guide its progress and its power.

March, 1850.

has always been committed, and, therefore, murthed egree of moral turpitude." And, as Christ pertinently asked, "is not a man better than a sheep?" is not the crime of stealing such, is the best they have. It is to be regretted that you sheep the right arm in proportion to its strength. Besides, it would have been easy for you to have shown that slavery has from time immemorial been undergoing a process of amelioration and final decay—a doctrine not held speculatively, but based upon authentic history.

I, like you, have read the proceedings of the greater? What stretch of intellect does it require, to perceive a high degree of moral turpitude in coolly, deliberately, and systematically depriving a poor, innocent man of his dearest right—personal ownership? When Southern men pronounce it "the most atrocious of all evils," and when fathers, merging from the gloom of former centuries, styled it "the sum of all villanies," what should we expect of those living in the broad light of the middle of the nineteenth century, and free from the biasing effects of education and interest? Posterity will be surprised at the tardiness with which we come up to the point, that there is in all deliberate slaveholding a high "degree of moral turpitude." But we point, that there is in all denorate slaveholding a high "degree of moral turpitude." But we ask not the Assembly, nor any one, to determine the exact degree of moral turpitude. It is sufficient to know, as the Assembly has conceded, that slaveholding is "intrinsically unrighteous, op-posed to the law and the Gospel." If so, treat it as

posed to the law and the Gospet." If so, treat it as such. Let the decree go forth.

2. We ask not the Assembly, nor any church, to "institute tests." God has instituted the tests, and the identical one we are insisting on. In 1 consenting to the transaction; and if selling votes if any man that is called a brother, who is an extortioner, with such, not to eat; that is, have no ecclesiastical connection— Christian fellowship.

"Put away that wicked person." Again, in 1 Tim. i. 10, the Apostle, enumerating specific.

If the law is made for such, why not enforce it? Is it inexpedient to do what God has appointed Morever, the Confession of Faith of this Assembly once contained an article giving the same exposition of the foregoing text which we have

And though Assemblies, from various motives, may blot out or suppress truth, God does not. His law and Gospel does not vary to suit the ever-varying phases of a corrupt world. J. G. FEE.

* How shall the church reform the world, when she is owering her standard to suit the world? And those who pursue this course, however honest their intentions, are the real enemies of the church—tearing down the distinction between the church and the world.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CONSUMED.	Palm leaf, ra- tan, willow				009	13,344	51,185	74,231	42,341	107,380	10 504
	grass &c.	367,185	383,079	523,441	245,001	687,349	680,268	840,977	870,308	942,855	1 101 057
EXPORTED.	Palm leaf, ra-Straw, tan, willow, chip,					10,906				1,321	303
	Straw, grass, cbip, &c.	70,815	66,738	51,413	25,619	26,134	32,655	27,352	20,711	40,068	40 107
[MPORTED.	Palm leaf, ra- tan, willow,				009	24,250	51,785	74,231	42,341	108,701	18 077
	Straw, grass,	438.000	449,817	574.876	270,620	713,483	712,923	868,329	891,019	982,923	1 150 064
YEARS.		1840 -	1841 -	1842 .	1843	1844 -	1845 -	1846 -	1847 -	1848	0701

ending on the 30th Sept., annually. 1843-nine months, ending June 30.

1845 ending on the 30th June, annually.

1847 11 1848 " 1849

Directions for cutting, whitening, and learning to braid Cut rye near the ground when the grain is in the milk; tie it in small bundles, cut off the heads, then dip it in boiling water; (if you cannot dip it, pour boiling water over it, though dipping is best,) dry it in the sun thoroughly, taking it in at night, so that no dew falls upon it. Cut out that part of the staw that is under the husk, and tie it in small undles to make fine braid for nice bonnets. For coarse hats, the whole length between the joints nay be taken and used.

To bleach or whiten straw: Take a barrel with one head out; take the bundles of straw you have out, wet them with soap-suds; tie them in the bar-rel as near the head that remains in as you can. Dig a hole in the ground, a few inches deep, a lit-tle larger than the barrel, put some ashes in the middle of the hole, then heat some iron vessel, and put some coals upon the ashes, and put the hot iron vessel upon the coals. Put into the iron vessel two ounces of sulphur (or brimstone) for every pound of straw. Set the barrel with the straw in it over the iron vessel, and heap up some dirt around it to make it tight. Let it remain all night, and if it is make it tight. Let it remain all night, and it it is not as white as you want it, repeat the operation, taking care to wet the straw every time you smoke it, or the smoking will do no good. Old straw, Leghorn, or palm leaf hats or bonnets, may be whitened in this way, if they are thoroughly washed with a brush or sponge and soap-suds, before smoking. Straw must always be wet when it is braided to present its braided to present its braided. is braided, to prevent its breaking. An ingenious person can learn to braid or plait straw by taking a piece of old braid, and wet it, and pick it to pieces, and then braid it again. Short pieces of braid may be obtained at the bonnet makers. As the straw will soon be large enough to cut, I hope every person who has a family of children will procure some straw and try it. I have heard of children who earned their clothes, when four years of age, braiding straw.

It has been recently stated in the newspaper

that the farmers' daughters of Massachusetts sold straw hats and bonnets, last year, of the value of \$1,646,596.

\$1,646,595.

Since writing the above, I have learned that the fine straw used in Italy for braiding is procured by sowing rye very thick upon poor land, so that the straw does not grow to half the usual size. There have been various kinds of grass used for braiding, and the straw of any kind of grain may be used aither with or without curing as above be used, either with or without curing as above The tool used for splitting straw is a piece of wood five inches long, with a series of sharp spurs near one end, with a wooden or metal spring over the spurs—or, rather one side of them—which is pressed down upon the straw to keep it spread fat while it is drawn over the spurs and split.

lat while it is drawn over the spurs and split. EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

WOOSTER, O., January 22, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era:

ought not. He then goes on to enumerate divers faults, follies, or frauds, of which the Mormons individually or collectively, have been guilty; among which is, "selling their votes to the Whigs to-day, and to the Democrats to-morrow, if they

tortioner, with such, not to eat; that is, have no ecclesiastical connection—Christian fellowship.

"Put away that wicked person." Again, in 1 Tim, i, 10, the Apostle, enumerating specific sins, says, the law is also "for any other thing that is contrary to sound doctrine according to the Gospel of the blessed God." Now, the Assembly (as the reader doubtless will) has admitted that slavery is "opposed to the prescriptions of the laws of God, to the spirit and precepts of the Gospel." Now, if the law is made for such, let the law be executed.

Again, in the same verse, the Apostle tells us for such, let the law be executed.

Again, in the same verse, the Apostle tells us esty to be found, to which the people of a Territory specifically, that the law is not only for liars, and are required to conform, before they are qualified whoremongers, but also for MENSTEALERS, or andrapodistes. This, as we have shown, means slaveholders. And the essential sin of slaveholding is the same as that of kidnapping—withholding liberty from an innocent man. to form a State Government? Echo answers—
Where? After the preliminaries as to the mode
and manner of application for admission are settled, if there is any one condition positively enjoined, it is that the new State shall have a republican form of Government; and certainly that has
heretofore had a very loose construction, if we
judge by the action of Congress in admitting a new
State whose Constitution not only justifies the
stripping a portion of the people of both property
and rights, but precludes the Legislature from
ever passing laws to make amends for those outrages. Has the writer forgotten, or did he ever ast given. What was true then is true now. rages. Has the writer forgotten, or did he ever know, that some of the States which formed this Union once issued what was called "bills of credit" or "continental money," and afterwards refused to redeem them, suffering the holders to be deto redeem them, suffering the holders to be de-frauded to the amount of the par value of them? Such is the fact, yet not a whisper was heard of it as a reason why they should not take equal sta-tion in the Union. It would therefore become those States, as well as the Union admitting them, to be rather modest in requiring individual Mor-mons or even corporations, or the whole Mormon

mons, or even corporations, or the whole Mormon people, in the Territory of Deseret, to pay their just debts before it can be admitted. Another reason is, that the fact of admission will not prevent any just claims against them from being pressed to liquidation and payment. But the writer evider ly shows, in his closing paragraphs, a spirit of bitter hostility to the Mormons as a religious sect. In reply to that, I would only say, let them stand or fall, as all other religious sects should, according to the truths they preach, and the righteousness they practice.
No Lycurgus.

For the National Era. LEFT ALONE: A TWILIGHT REMINISCENCE.

BY JASPER H. BIXBY. It is twilight, silent twilight, and my heart returns to thee,

The gone-long gone, forever gone !- but whom I yet may Who has passed from earth before me, but with whose part-My name was lisped to Heaven, that God would guide me

My Mary, on this balmy breeze didst thou not float along? There came unto my longing heart a strain of angel-song; Methinks I heard the melody of thy sweet familiar tone, As of old it rose at twilight, ere I was left alone.

Alone! alone-O, doubly lone!-did not sweet dreams of thee Float down to me at twilight, and give thee back to me-

That like life when here I knew thee, doth seem the happy night. O, dim and dusky twilight, thou art fading soft and slow As passed my angel Mary from this realm of night and woe

Shines like a star upon my soul-my guide to bliss on high Royalton, Ningara Co., N. Y.

But she waits for me in Heaven, and her love from out the

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH

QUARTERLY REVIEWS,

O WING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions of mong the nations of Kurope, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treat'ses to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, vis:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical. "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishement to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge; it, was originally edited by Dr. Chaluners, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "For-

The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has therefore the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretofore issued. heretofore issued. The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-climite

originals—Blackwood s a of the Edinburgh edition

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Our copies Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to

e address, on payment of the regular sub the fourth copy being gratis. Remittances and communications should be always ad-tressed, postpaid or franked, to the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Mar 21. 79 Fulton st., New York, entrance 54 Gold st.

GREATIMPROVEMENT IN PLANING, TONGUE-ING AND GROOVING LUMBER. Joseph P. Woodhury's Patent Planing Machine.

Joseph P. Woodhury's Patent Planing Machine.

THE subscriber, having received letters patent for a stationary cutter, planing, tongueing and grooving machine, now offers for sale machines, and rights to use the same. This machine will plane six thousand feet of boards to any uniform thickness, in one hour, producing a better finished surface than it is possible to plane by any other means now known, not excepting the hand plane, and is peculiarly adapted to plane and joint clapboards, or weather-boarding, and will do the work faster and better than any machine heretofore invented. This machine is so arranged that it planes the board with an unbroken shaving the whole width and length of the material, and does not take more than two-thirds of the power that is required to do an equal amount owork by the rotary cutting cylinder, now in common use. The construction and organization of this machine is different from any other now in use. Communications for further The construction and organization or this machine is different from any other now in use. Communications for further particulars cheerfully responded to, by addressing the subscriber, (post-padd,) Boston, Mass.

One of the above planing machines may be seen in operation by calling on the patentees.

JOSEPH P. WOODBURY,

May 3.—1y

Border street. East Boston, Mass.

The above Planing Machine has been thoroughly tested, by planing over 1,000,000 feet of lumber, and haplaned 3,000 feet in seventeen minutes, and is adapted to tick any description of mouldings with great rapidity.

The subscribers, having purchased the territory annexe to their names, are now ready to offer for sale the machine and the right to use the same, in the territory purchased by them.

and the right to use the same, in the centre, per them.

A machine may be seen in operation soon at Buffalo, New York, and at the Planing Mill of Duncan Mangey, Louisville, Kentucky.

Communications for further particulars cheerfully responded to, by addressing either of the subscribers, post paid, Oswego, New York.

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Many improvements have been added, for the comfort and accommodation of patients. This, together with the success during six years of experience, enables Dr. Baels to give the assurance to the public that his establishment shall still continue to merit the patronage of those who may place themselves under his care.

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Six towels, two cotton sheets, three conforts, and linen for bandages, are necessary to undergo the treatment.

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Feb. 21—4m

LARI WANTED,-Cash paid for corn, m Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, 22 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati,

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE-1849 B. B. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYLOR,

What are the constitutional rights of the South?
Define them; and if that definition does correspond with the views of the Bench and Bar, open your columns to discussion, otherwise I will warn you of one thing you will surely find will be upon you; that is, you will shine in sickly fading lustre for a time, expire, and be not. You are called upon to say whom you will serve; remember, you "cannot serve two masters;" until which time, I can only stand in relation to 300 of

Lex Scripta.

To the Editor of the National Era:

An article appeared in your paper of January the 24th, under the head of "State of Deseret," in which the writer queries to this point: Ought it to be admitted into the Union without strict inquiry?—and avers, that if half that is said of them (the Mormons) is true, it certainly ought not. He then goes on to enumerate divers faults, follies, or frauds, of which the Mormons, individually or collectively, have been guilty;

G. B. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYLOR, BUILDING, BUILDING, BUILDING, BUILDING, BUILDING, BUILDING, BUILDING, AND J. B. TAYLOR, BUILDING, BUILDIN

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A CCESSIBLE from all parts of the United States—situated two miles south of Woodbury, in the county town of Gloneester County, New Jersey, and five miles from Red Bank—having been opened under favorable anspices, is now in successful operation, for the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrheea, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Nervous, Febrile, and Cutaneous diseases, under the superintendence of Dr. Dester, formerly of Morristown, N. J., and recently of the Round Hill Retreat, Massachusetts.

This Institution was built expressly for a Water Cure Establishment, is capable of accommodating fifty patients, and abundantly supplied with water of the purest quality.

The treatment of disease by water is no longer matter of experiment; but a few years have elapsed since the first Water Cure institution was opened in the U. S., and the result of its administration, in both acute and ohronic diseases, has convinced the most incredulous of its efficacy.

The Managers deem it unuccessary to refer to the numerous and astonishing cures which have been effected at this institution, (nowithstanding they have permission from many patients to do so.) Should any applicant desire information of this kind, they will be referred to the patients themselves, who will certify to the benefit which they received while at the Parkeville Institute.

The winter is the best season for Hydropathic treatment. "Diseases gallop on towards a cure in the cold season, while the instinctive tendencies of the system are more manifest," reaction being then more easily produced.

In the experience and skill of the Superintendent, who was one of the earliest practitioners of Hydropathy in this country, the utmost confidence may be placed.

The location of the Institution has been selected for the peculiar salubrity of its atmosphere, the inexhanstible supply of water, its proximity to the city, and the advantages which it offers for fully carrying out the principles and practices

THE BATHING DEPARTMENT

THE BATHING DEPARTMENT

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Parteville is about mine miles from Philadelphia, sur rounded by a flourishing neighbourhood of industrions and enterprising 'armers. Communication may be had with the City, either by water or otherwise, several times daily. There are churches and schools in its immediate vicinity.

The Managers, while they offer the advantages of their Institution to the diseased, would also tender them the comforts and conveniences of a home.

TERMS—for the first four weeks, Ten Dollars per week, after that, Eight Dollars per week, which includes board, treatment, and all other charges, except washing. Those requiring extra accommodation, will be charged accordingly. The water treatment is not a panacea that will cure till diseases; it is therefore necessary that each applicant should have the benefit of a careful examination: In every instance the doctor will candidly state his opinion, and then applicants will be at liberty to become patients or not, as they think proper. This examination can be made in Philadelphia, or at the Institute, for which a fee of five dollars is to be paid at the time of making the examination.

Persons at a distance can obtain an opinion as to the probable effect of the water treatment, by enclosing ten dollars, accompanied by a written statement of their case.

Application to be made to Samuel Webs, Scorteary, 58 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, or to De. Dextex, on the premises.

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premises.
Patients will be expected to bring with them two linen sheets, two large woollen blankets, four comfortables, and half a dozen crash towels, or these can be purchased at the Institute.

At the Livery Stable, they can procure carriages or saddle horses, (for Ladies or Gentlemen,) and such as wish to keep their own horses at Parkeville can have them well taken care of at livery stable prices.

A stage runs daily from the Institute to Red Bank. Oct. 25-tf BOSTON "NATIONAL ERA" AGENCY,

No. 25 Cornhill.

THE National Era comes from Washington to this office by Express, and is delivered by carriers in any part of the city proper, at \$2.75 a year, free of postage; single copies, six and a quarter cents.

Now is the time to secure this national advocate of the Liberty Movement, during the first session of Congress under the new Administration, when questions of the most thrilling importance must be decided.

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Jan. 6.—tf

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W. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is agent for the National Era, and authorized to take Adver-tisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Boston, 8 Congress street; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of North S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Suboription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston, ournal Building,) is also agent for the National Era.

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From his Excellency Hamilton Fish, Governor of the State of New York.

Dear Sir: I have not had time, amid other engagements, for a very thorough examination of the series of Pictorial Works which you have been so kind as to send me. I have, however, examined them sufficiently to justify me in saying that they are compiled with care, and are highly interesting and useful Family Books pure in their moral tendency, and replete with valuable information. They are good books, and worthy of a place in our District School Libraries.

Mr. ROBBET SEARS.

Mr. ROBERT SEARS. From the Hon. Christopher Morgan, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools. STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Department of Common Schools, Albany, April 10, 1848. Siz: I have examined your series of Pictorial Works; not them to contain a large amount of valuable information not take pleasure in cheerfully recommending them as sui ble books to be introduced into the Common and Distri ries of this State.
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN.

Recommendation of Hon Robert H. Pruyn, Gabriel P. Di-sosway, James D. Button, James W. Beekman and Alonzo Johnson, Committee on Colleges, Academies, and Common S. hools. NEW YORK LEGISLATURE, April 5, 1849.

Mr. ROBERT SEARS.

ANW YORK LEGISLATURS, April 5, 1849.
We have examined the PICTORIAL WORKS* edited and published by Mr. Robert Sears, 123 Nassau street. New York, prepared for DISTRICT SCHOOL LIBRARIES, and are of the opinion that they deserve a place in these intitutions, designed as they are for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge. *The works alluded to, as having been examined and roommended for the Libraries, are as follows: A New on Popular Pictorial Description of the United States—Pictrial History of the American Resolution—Scenes on Sketches of Continental Europe—Description of Gree Britain and Ireland—Pictorial Family Annual—Treasur of Knowledge—Information for the People—The Famil Instructor—Pictorial Sunday, Books—Bible Biography—Bible History—Second Series of the Wonders of the World. ROBERT H. PRUYN. Chairman. GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN.

ALONZO JOHNSON.

DF AGENTS WANTED in every section of the Union to sell the above works. To men of enterp ise and tact, this offers an opportunity for useful, pleasant, and profitable employment. A cash capital of at least wenty-five or fifty dollars will be necessary. Full particulars will be given on application, either personally or by letter. Postage must in all cases be paid. Please address ROBERT SEARS, 128 Nassau street, N. York.

To Publishers of Nemspapers throughout the State of Nem York: of New 107s.

Def Newspapers copying this advertisement entire, well displayed, as above, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it one or more insertions, shall receive a copy of any one of our \$2.50 or \$3 works, (subject to their order,) by sending direct to the publisher.

Def No letter will be taken from the office unless positions and the subject of the publisher.

JOHN W. NORTH, A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Lan Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11.—y

Looking over our Prospectus for 1849, we thought we could not do better than embody the arger portion of it, with some amendments, in the form of a New Prospectus for 1850, which we here subjoin. Those of our editorial brethren. who may choose to notice it, will confer a favor that shall be reciprocated.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1850.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN 6. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and Literary Newspaper.

A brief summary of the principles and measures we are

prepared at all proper times to sustain, will serve to show the haracter and course of the Era. We hold-

That Slavery is repugnant to Natural Right, the Law of Christianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the essential nature of our Republican Institutions:

That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is a high duty, demanded alike by Justice and Expediency: That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing Slavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the States in

which it exists: That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States:

That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory now belonging or that may hereafter belong to the United

That the American Union, as the bond of Peace, the organ of one Language and one Civilisation, the medium of Free Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretch ing from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent; s the Refuge of suffering millions from the Old World, and a Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of priceess value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there is enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extin guish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonies, mpairs its energies, alloys its good, and threatens its sta

to place the election of a President in the hands of the Per ple, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years, making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further amended so as to give to the People of the several States the of office from six to four years:

That the Post Office Department ought to be separated rom the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and all the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the power of removal for just and sufficient cause lodged in the hands of the Postmaster General:

That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all

listances, should be one cent; on all letters, under half an ance, for all distances, two cents prepaid; that the franking privilege should be abolished; and negotiations be institute for the purpose of securing free exchanges within reasonable limits, between the newspapers of Europe and the United States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the

That the public lands shall be held as a trust for the benefit of the People of the United States, to be donated in limited quantities to actual settlers who are landless: That the homestead ought to be exempt from sale or exe ution for debt:
That restrictions on commerce among the several States,

and between all nations, ought to be removed:

That Congress ought to make due appropriations for imrovements demanded by the interests of commerce with reign nations, or among the States, provided they be not purely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for State or individual enterprise. In maintaining our views, we shall fearlessly use the

rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Discussion, conceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for ourselves, the credit of honest motives.

Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given as will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of it. We have lately completed such arrangements for the For-

sign Correspondence of the Era, as will make it at least equal in value and interest to that of any Journal in the Ample provision has been made for ts LITERARY DE-PARTMENT JOHN G. WHITTIER will continue Corresponding Editor.

Dr. WILLIAM ELDER and HENRY B. STANTON, author of merit, will contribute Philosophical, Historical, or Critical Mrs. Southworth, Martha Russell, and Mary In-VING, will furnish Moral Tales and Sketches; and as to the

list of PORTICAL CONTRIBUTORS, nothing

said, than that it will be, what it has been Having thus made ample arrangements for the Genera Departments of the Paper, we shall devote ourselves more particularly to Anti-Slavery and Political Discussions, takng care to keep our readers advised of all important reform ovements and current events.

Terms-two dollars per annum, always payable in ad-Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sending s two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for five

cation, should be addressed to GAMALIEL BAILEY. WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22, 1849.

A STORY OF THE ISLAND ESTATE. BY MRS. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH. In the Era of the 22d November is commenced an original

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

story by Mrs. Southworth, under the foregoing title, which will run through several successive numbers of the paper, till completed. An edition of this number is printed so as to furnish back numbers to new subscribers who may send in their subscriptions promptly.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH. A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER. MRS. MARGARET L. BAILEY, EDITOR.

onth, in quarto form, 8 pages, on fine paper, in neat, new type, and with tasteful embellishments. Our object will be to make the paper an attractive com nion for Youth. While we please, we shall also aim to

form their tastes. In addition to agreeable Stories, Lessons on Natural History, Descriptions of Natural Scenery, Sketches of Travel, and Notices of New Books for children, we shall converse with them, in language adapted to their comprehension, about the important events of the present era. We know this is not usually done in such publications. young people, when we suppose them to feel some interest in the world they live in, beyond the nursery, the schoolmoon, and the play-ground. It shall also be our care to in-terest them on all great subjects connected with the well-being of mankind. Freedom, Peace, and Temperance, shall receive our carnest advocacy. Teaching our readers to sympathise with the oppressed, and weep with the suffering, we hope to awaken in them a generous abhorrence of all wrong, and an earnest love and reverence for all that is just and pure; and, while thus inculcating the lessons of love to man, we cannot forget the supreme obligations due to the

great Father and Benefactor of all. We hope to succeed in adapting our paper to all ages of youth; so that while the elder brothers and sisters have a full share of our attention, the little enes shall not be forgotten. They are our special favorites, and shall be cared for accordingly.

To secure variety of entertainment, we have engaged, as

regular contributors to our columns, several well known and distinguished writers, peculiarly qualified to minister to the wants of Youth. Among them, we are at liberty to name-S. Arthur and Emma D. E. N. Southworth. In short, 1. S. Arthur and Emma D. E. N. Sonthworth. in short, we hope to make the paper just such a "Friend" as young people will be glad to see, and sorry to part with.

As this Prospectus may reach many of the former friends and patrons of the "Youth's Monthly Visiter," a paper which we established and edited for nearly three years, at which we established descriptions are the great pleasure it will give us to renew our former intercourse with them. The little children who then received the "Visitor" as a constant of the control of t welcome guest, are now almost grown up men and women.

But they will perhaps find some little brother or sister or consin to whom they may introduce us as an old friend. The first number will be issued on the first of November. The terms will be-fifty cents a year for a single copy; ve copies for two dollars; or, every person ferwarding four names, with two dollars, shall be entitled to one copy

tt is desirable that the names of subscribers be sent in with as little delay as possible. All communications mus be addressed to-

MRS. M. L. BAILEY, Washington, D. C. MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!! MONEY: MONEY: MONEY::

W. B. FARVIS, Attorney at Law, Columbus, Ohio, will
give particular attention to the collection, in Ohio,
Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Iowa, and Mischigan, Indiana, Illinois, Miscouri, Kentucky, lows, and Wisconsin, of that class of claims long since marked as "Loss," "Gone West," and "Not Collectable," by merchants, newspaper publishers, manufacturers, and others. Five years' experisone has given him confidence; hence there will be no charge, but so far as collections are made, except postage. Cards, giving references, terms, and instructions, will be sent in answer to post paid letters.

Dec. 20.

BOARDING. MRS. EMILY H. STOCKTON, No. 161 Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Philadelphia.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH. THIS new and attractive journal for Youth, edited by Mrs. Bailey, and published at Washington, can be had at the Boston Agency for the National Era, 25 Cornhill, Price, by mail, 50 cents a year; delivered in Boston, free of postage, 76 cents.

Nov. 25. 25 Cornhill, Boston.

IMPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality, and to sperm for combustion, sise for machinery and woollens, being manufactured without acide, can always be prehased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West indies rdas. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.